FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 086 *2 May 1984*

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RESULTS OF GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION ASSESSED

PM011452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch "From the International Forums": "Results of the First Round"]

[Text] Geneva -- The first part of the Disarmament Conference session is over. Its plenary sittings and working group meetings have shown that the NATO countries, under pressure from the Reagan administration, have hardened their positions on the basic issues on the agenda -- the prevention of nuclear war, nuclear disarmament, the banning of nuclear tests, and a whole range of programs connected with the banning of chemical weapons.

This hardening, and the unwillingness to take into consideration the interests of other participants in the conference, were covered up by bombastic statements from U.S. delegation head L. Fields about a desire for "intensive and sincere work" to implement the tasks of the conference. The United States and the other NATO countries needed verbal hypocrisy at Geneva's Palais des Nations in order to divert the international public's attention from the course of stepping up the arms race and the West's attempts to use the Geneva talks as an umbrella for its militarist preparations.

Despite this obstructionist position by the West, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, as well as a number of developing states, made new efforts to achieve progress at the conference. The Soviet delegation, its head V.L. Israelyan declared at the last sitting, constantly proceeded from the desire to take into consideration the security interests of all states and observe the principle of equality and identical security, which offers the sole basis for conducting talks with hope of success.

During the current session, V.L. Israelyan stressed, the Soviet Union put forward new initiatives. The delegates' attention was drawn to the proposal put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Cental Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the elaboration of norms governing relations between nuclear powers.

The Soviet delegation confirmed its interest in the speediest solution of one of the priority questions of modern international politics -- the banning of nuclear tests. Widespread interest was generated by the draft treaty submitted by the Soviet Union to ban the use of force in outer space and from space with respect to the earth. This Soviet proposal would help prevent an arms race in space. An important step would be taken along the path of elimination of the threat of war and of disarmament by implementing the range of measures that aim to curb the arms race in the seas and oceans. The Soviet Union's extensive proposals on this question were brought to the conference participants' notice.

The conference has ended the first round of its work. Speaking to journalists, Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan expressed the hope that the world public's concern for the fate of peace, common sense, and logic will provide a guiding principle for all the participants in the conference and will create a basis for constructive dialogue for resolving the problems of universal and total disarmament.

COMPARISON ON PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 27 April First Edition carries on page 4 an unattributed report entitled "On the Results of the Meeting of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces Military Council." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page BB 1 of the 27 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and, minus the dateline, was found to be identical.

PRAVDA ON DISARMAMENT, NICARAGUA, REAGAN PRC TRIP

PM010918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Spring Hopes

Late April and early May are the time when the sower, casting seeds into the ground like his ancestors 1,000 years ago, wonders whether he will have grain or not and whether the field will bring him his deserved reward for his labor. The sower also thinks about how kindly is the rain and how generous the sun, and about how peace is essential to all cities and villages and to all the peoples inhabiting the earth. Mankind long ago earned the right to peace, like the right to life. In his development man has reached the point where the overwhelming majority of earth's inhabitants are aware of one irrefutable truth: The time has come to sow the grains of peace and to pull up like a thistle the "dragon's teeth" which have grown on all continents and which, according to the ancient tales, produced the pernicious shoots of war, destruction, and death.

Optimism is inherent in people. They do not want to link their future with nuclear catastrophe or to calculate their scant chances of survival. This is by no means explained by the "denial mentality" as people in the United States are now writing of the Americans' reluctance to "take seriously" the cannibalistic calculations of the Pentagon men who manipulate terms like "megadeath," that is, "the death of 1 million people as a result of a nuclear exchange." It is explained by belief in human intelligence, the belief that we will succeed in halting the rampaging nuclear maniacs and saving mankind from the catastrophe looming over it. The Easter peace marches this week broke many records of previous years in terms of their mass nature and showed that people's faith in the cause of peace is strong. It is becoming an effective political weapon, and the West cannot fail to take this into consideration.

Even in the United States, as I was persuaded when I visited that country recently, many people no longer believe the White House incumbent's stories that "the Russians want war." These concoctions are now turning against Reagan himself. And if Democratic presidential candidate W. Mondale, criticizing the White House's "star wars" program, recently said that "Reagan is prepared to expose heaven itself to war," it is easy to imagine the terms in which ordinary Americans assess the Republican administration's present policy.

People's hopes for the consolidation of peace and the elimination of war are now linked more firmly than ever with the Soviet Union. People abroad welcomed with tremendous interest the report of the session of the CPSU Central Committee commission for preparing a new draft of our party's program, at which Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and commission chairman, delivered a long speech. What do foreign comments primarily focus on in this speech? On the fact that our party is setting to work on a realistic, long-term program of peace and creation whose framework is not restricted to the present century. "The program," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, "will express our selfless devotion to the cause of peace, our desire, in conjunction with the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe."

The practical deeds of the CPSU and the Soviet state are proceeding in precisely this direction. During this week's meetings in the Kremlin with Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti, it was noted that the philosophy of fatal doom is alien to the Soviet Union and its policy. It also rejects the policy of the "balance of fear" and the fueling of tension.

We continue to be convinced that there are opportunities for upholding peace and strengthening it.

The broad package of measures and proposals put forward early this year by the Soviet leader, including those concerning norms for mutual relations between nuclear powers, has great attraction. The implementation of these measures would help to establish a climate of international trust and to return interstate relations to the path of easing military confrontation, to the road of detente.

It was not we but the United States which decided to deviate from this path, and it is the United States which is pushing its NATO allies to do the same. During the talks with the Italian minister the USSR's unvarying adherence to the cause of peace and the peoples' security was confirmed. He was also frankly told that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles -- first-strike weapons -- in some West European countries, including Italy, seriously increases the danger of war.

It cannot be eliminated by good intentions and assurances. Specific deeds are needed. Yet that is precisely what official Washington and its allies are avoiding.

The Deception Will Not Work

U.S. propaganda has now adopted a new falsification. You can constantly hear it being said from across the ocean that the Russians have decided to do everything to ensure that Reagan loses at the forthcoming elections and are therefore responding negatively to any U.S. proposals for disarmament talks. Of course, Soviet people, like, indeed, the majority of mankind, have no sympathy for the policy of the administration whose head occasionally launches into blood-curdling disquisitions about "imminent Armageddon," as if he were using Biblical myths to justify his policy of pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. But the presidential elections are a strictly domestic American matter and our country is prepared to conduct serious talks with any president, even the incumbent one. The only question is what is put on the table of such talks. Will the table be used for serious dialogue on the most urgent questions of the present day -- reducing nuclear arsenals and curbing the arms race -- or will it be the stage for political acrobatics during which, with a view to duping public opinion, facts are turned upside down and various deliberately unacceptable conditions are advanced and the USSR is then accused of "reluctance to conduct serious talks?" If the word "serious" means "on U.S. terms," then this is an utterly frivolous approach.

The limitation and reduction of nuclear arms can and must be the subject of talks. But for this it is essential that the obstacles dooming them to fruitlessness be removed and that all interested sides really display readiness to conduct them conscientiously, on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But so far the U.S. side is displaying just one desire: to achieve one-sided military superiority and either disarm the Soviet Union or wear it down economically through the buildup of the arms race. If the head of the U.S. Administration is camouflaging these goals and doctrines of nuclear warfare by every means with peace-loving phraseology, then his franker assistants, both former and current, are blurting out much of what is being said in the White House "in private."

Aware of the futility and danger of the line toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, many Western countries would not be adverse to returning to the path of detente and the attainment of an accord on arms limitation and reduction. Realistically-minded figures in these countries are fighting for the creation of conditions of trust and security which could render practical assistance to the growth of international stability and the reduction of the danger of war.

The development of the world economy in recent years has led to the emergence of an entire infrastructure of mutually advantageous economic ties between the capitalist and socialist countries. Any damage to this infrastructure using "detonating mechanisms" like Washington's "sanctions" results in long-term damage both to the firms trading with us and also to the working people, especially in the West.

In itself, the fact that this infrastructure exists promotes the consolidation of peace and trust among states. And this fact has not gone unnoticed -- even military experts have heeded it. Thus, Brigadier General Christian Krause, retired, in charge of analyzing NATO defense planning in Central Europe at the FRG Defense Ministry, recently published an article in the magazine DER SPIEGEL sharply criticizing NATO military strategy, which proceeds from the premise that "the Russians are about to attack." "In blatant contradiction with this," he writes, "is the fact that relations between East and West are developing quite normally, albeit not without tension." The general is right when he says that NATO strategy continues to be based on the Cold War concepts of the fifties and is therefore fundamentally pernicious and aimed only at fueling tension. Krause believes that the Warsaw Pact countries are by no means interested in attacking West Europe, but in trading with it. Although he is retired, the general has still, on the whole, reached correct conclusions. It would be beneficial for those of his former colleagues who now lead the NATO bloc to heed these conclusions, to look truth in the eyes, and to give their peoples an honest answer to the questions: Do the Russians want war? But the NATO capitals, and especially Washington, fear this truth like fire. Yet it cannot be concealed.

"We fully share the conclusion of K.U. Chernenko that responsibility for the dangerous situation persisting in the world is borne by the Reagan administration," Joyce (Chediak), national coordinator of the influential U.S. public organization "People's Mobilization Against War," stated recently. "It is the U.S. ruling circles which have deliberately undermined the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and have embarked on the building of the arms race in space and are forcing through the program for building up new types of chemical weapons." That is the truth.

Politics and Elections

The events in Central America remained a subject of close international attention this week, too. For a long time the Reagan administration has painstakingly concealed from its own people and even from the special congressional committees allegedly created to monitor the activity of the CIA and other espionage departments the magnitude of the United States' real participation in the war against the Salvadoran people and in the "secret war" against Nicaragua. It has now emerged that the CIA was flagrantly deceiving Congress: Its staffers had taken part from the outset in the acts of armed provocation against Nicaragua, including the recent criminal mining of that country's ports. W. Casey, the CIA chief himself, publicly "confessed" to this recently.

And on Thursday a sensational new report came in from the U.S. headquarters in charge of leading the latest provocative "maneuvers" near Nicaragua's borders. It emerges from this report that the White House's statement that the administration "is avoiding the participation of U.S. servicemen in direct combat operations in Nicaragua" is another lie. It turns out that since October of last year the Pentagon's 224th Intelligence Reconnaissance Battalion based in Honduras has been making regular night flights over regions occupied by partisans in El Salvador and over Nicaraguan territory. Since October! AC-130 aircraft are used for the purpose of making spying sorties up to 100 km inside Nicaragua. The intelligence they collect on the disposition of Nicaraguan troops is passed on to the Somozista gangs supported by the CIA.

And so here is one more crime against sovereign Nicaragua, against the people of El Salvador. And this is all being done to "encourage democracy?!" The U.S. Administration is using this argument now to garnish its attempts to extract from congressmen, who have returned from the Easter recess, new millions to subsidise the CIA's dirty war in Nicaragua and the "death squads" in El Salvador. But this lie no longer convinces even many Republican congressmen and senators. They realize that the present White House incumbent has embarked on the path of inveterate adventurism and are openly expressing fears that to "enhance his prestige" before the elections he is even prepared to embark on military operations in Central America which could result in a second Vietnam for the United States. Fears which are, frankly, justified. Especially if you consider the Pentagon's recent military preparations in the region.

People in the United States are now recalling how the invasion of Grenada was organized. That "brilliant victory," as Washington called the occupation of the virtually defenseless island state, was necessary to the White House in order to conceal its debacle in Lebanon and the death of over 200 Marines there.

Washington is now dreaming of extracting as much propaganda capital as possible even from a diplomatic event like Reagan's trip to China. It is no accident that the U.S. press calls it "an election tourist trip" during which, as CBS noted, "the President hopes to be credited with success in the diplomatic field, which he has so far failed to achieve."

Publicity gimmicks of this kind cannot, of course, suppress the fact that Reagan was one of the last U.S. politicians to cease addressing insults to Beijing and one of the first to oppose the U.S. renunciation (albeit only verbal) under Nixon of the "two Chinas policy." To this day, the Washington administration is supplying arms to Taiwan and supporting that puppet regime financially and politically.

Of course, the U.S. side is seeking to exploit the visit to the PRC not only to ensure that the film group from the Republican Party National Committee can, as the U.S. press writes, "film material for election campaign movies." The primary gamble is on kindling anti-Sovietism and urging the Pacific region countries "to oppose the Soviet Union." It is clear from Pentagon chief Weinberger's latest revelations that the United States has quite specific plans for involving China in some kind of "strategic alliance" for the benefit of its global anti-Soviet policy. This shows once more the worth of U.S. expatiations on the desire to build relations with the Soviet Union. The peoples can see increasingly well the background to the U.S. "political game" determined by dreams of world hegemony for U.S. imperialism.

Only a very little time remains before the working people's worldwide holiday -- May Day. It will take place on our planet under slogans of proletarian solidarity and the cohesion of all honest workers in the struggle for peace, against the threat of war, and for the right to labor and life. After all, life is the most sacred thing for all of us. And we believe that the field of man will be forever green.

NATO PURSUIT OF ARMS SUPERIORITY SCORED

PM011128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant General M. Proskurin article "From Foreign Press Material" under the rubric "NATO: A Bloc of War and Agression": "In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] The buildup of the North Atlantic bloc's allied armed forces is taking place on the basis of equipping them on a massive scale with qualitatively new armaments and combat hardware, increasing their numerical strength, and improving the organizational structure of formations and units.

All these measures are being implemented both in the Armed Forces of the United States, which defines NATO's military policy and strategy, and in the armed forces of the European bloc countries.

Washington does not stint on resources in improving and building up not only the strategic offensive forces, but also the general-purpose forces. The former form the basis of U.S. military might, and so the administration devotes special attention to them. At the same time, growing significance is attached to American forces and resources intended for the conduct of combat operations in Europe within the framework of the aggressive NATO bloc's coalition strategy. The development of these forces is being carried out with the aim of wrecking the established military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc.

The American Pershing II ballistic missiles (108 launchers) and 464 cruise missiles which are being foisted on Western Europe are designed for the attainment of superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. Their range is 2,500 km. The Pershing II's flight time to its target is 5-6 minutes. The cruise missiles have a relatively slow speed, but are less detectable in flight at low altitudes. Both kinds of missiles have high accuracy in hitting the target.

The deployment of these first-strike nuclear missile systems is already underway. It has been announced that 18 Pershing II launchers have become operational in the FRG, and 16 cruise missiles each in Britain and Italy. This has led to a serious change in the military-political situation in Europe, a sharp exacerbation of the nuclear confrontation, and an increase in the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

In the face of the growing threat, the Soviet Government, as is known, was forced to adopt countermeasures to ensure the reliable security of our country and its allies.

The existence, modernization, and buildup of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European NATO countries should also be taken into consideration. In Britain, for instance, nuclear submarines are being equipped with improved Polaris ballistic missiles with six warheads instead of three. In the 90's it is planned to install American Trident II missiles with 14 warheads on long-range British nuclear submarines.

In France, sea-based single-warhead missiles will be replaced by missiles with six or seven warheads each. Two new, improved missiles-carrying nuclear submarines will join the five which France already has.

The strengthening of the U.S. and NATO nuclear potential in Europe is also being done through the adoption of new operational-tactical missiles and tactical and carrier-based nuclear-capable aircraft. Nuclear artillery is also being substantially updated. The majority of 155-mm and 203-2-mm guns can now fire nuclear ammunition over a distance of some 30 km. All these missiles, aircraft, and guns have increased their accuracy in hitting the target and effectiveness in destroying it.

American military strategy makes provision for the use, along with nuclear weapons, of chemical weapons. To this end, the United States is pushing through a program for the buildup and renewal of chemical weapons. More than 10,000 tons of American chemical ammunition in the form of artillery shells, mines, aerial bombs, missiles, and so forth are stockpiled on FRG territory. In addition, it is planned to ship in a new generation of chemical ammunition -- binary shells. All this, as J. Wade, assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, admitted, is being done in order to "have the potential to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries."

Many more military programs could be mentioned which are being already being implemented or are planned for implementation in the United States. But it is already quite clear that the present Washington administration, while camouflaging its actions with every possible verbal subterfuge, far from having renounced its aggressive course in the international arena and its pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union, is actually toughening its course still further and seeking to whip up the arms race, first and foremost for nuclear arms, still more intensively.

The Pentagon and NATO Headquarters are trying to achieve military superiority in all types of armaments, including conventional arms. For this purpose, a long-term military program (through 1995) has been adopted and is being implemented on a coalition basis. It is apposite to stress that in the course of its fulfillment, in the first 5 years (1979-1983) alone, a further buildup of both nuclear and general-purpose forces was carried out. In particular, as a result of the arrival of new models of weapons and military hardware for the troops, the total combat potential of the ground forces groupings and tactical aviation of armed forces in the European theaters increased by 25 percent. According to the assessment of the NATO Armed Forces' leaders, in the same period the firepower and strike capability of the ground forces increased, thanks to their being fully supplied with sophisticated nuclear weapons, tanks, artillery, and antitank systems. The buildup of the NATO Armed Forces' combat potential continues.

Although there are 25,000 tanks in the possession of the troops and at dumps in NATO countries in Europe, the strength of the tank pool continues to increase. Of the 7,000 Abrams tanks ordered by the U.S. Army, a significant quantity will be sent to the European theaters. This year it is planned to deliver to the troops of the bloc's European countries 700 new Leopard-2 and challenger tanks, whose combat potential is 50-100 percent greater than that of their predecessors. In the next few years, the units and formations of the West German Bundeswehr alone will receive 1,800 Leopard-2 tanks. The French Army will receive new AMX-30 B2 tanks. In Britain, the Defense Ministry has placed an order for 240 Challenger tanks.

A further increase in the firepower of the NATO ground forces is planned through improvements in field artillery and the adoption in the 80's of assault breaker reconnaissance and strike complexes, and, in the air forces, of the PLSS [Precision Location Strike System], which are designed for destroying targets deep in enemy territory.

Great attention is devoted to the development of the air forces. The NATO Allied Forces in Europe now include more than 3,500 tactical combat aircraft. The latest American and West European A-10, F-15, F-16, Tornado, and Alpha jet planes and others have been and are being adopted. A significant proportion are nuclear-capable. In 1984, the countries in NATO's Eurogroup alone plan to introduce more than 300 new tactical aircraft, plus a large number of helicopters which will join the army aviation. According to the assessment of foreign military experts, the quantitative and qualitative changes in the makeup of NATO's tactical air forces in Europe are significantly increasing their combat potential.

Stockpiles of armaments and combat hardware for six additional American tank and mechanized divisions are being created on the territory of the West European countries (especially the FRG). It is planned, "in the event of an exacerbation of tension," to airlift their personnel from the United States in the course of 10 days. The conditions are being prepared for shipping to Western Europe from America over the same period some 80 squadrons of tactical aircraft (1,900 combat planes).

A further buildup of the NATO countries' naval forces is also taking place. For instance, it has been decided to increase the number of basic combat ships of the U.S. Navy to 600 in the current decade. The fleet of the European bloc countries is increasing annually by more than 30 warships and launches.

Many troop reorganization measures are also designed to implement the insane idea of achieving military superiority. For instance, the Pentagon is creating in Europe new so-called "heavy divisions" which are 50 percent superior in terms of combat potential to the existing ones. All the divisions of the British Rhine Army in the FRG have been reformed as tank divisions. The number of tank brigades in the Bundeswehr has been increased, and divisions and brigades have been reorganized into formations which have greater firepower and are more maneuverable. The French and Italian ground forces have undergone a substantial reorganization.

Moreover, the NATO Command is adopting measures to significantly reduce the time required for strategic deployment of the armed forces. These matters are systematically rehearsed at large-scale strategic exercises.

Huge sums of money are allocated annually for the fulfillment of militarist programs. According to official, severely understated figures, NATO's total military spending in 1984 will be more than $390 billion. In the last 10 years the bloc has spent more than $1.8 trillion on the arms race. Despite this, the NATO countries' military spending continues to increase by 3 percent or more annually.

Washington knocked together the North Atlantic bloc as an instrument of its aggressive policy and a prop for all reactionary forces in Europe and beyond. So it remains to this day. Moreover, with the years, this bloc of war and aggression is being used increasingly actively by the American bosses in the vain hope of achieving military superiority over the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

The Leninist peace policy pursued by the CPSU combines a tireless struggle to deliver mankind from the threat of a world nuclear war with constant readiness to resolutely rebuff the enemies of peace and detente. "We do not need military superiority," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said. "We do not intend to dictate our will to other people, but we will not allow the existing military equilibrium to be broken. Let nobody have the slightest doubt on this score. We will continue to take care to strengthen our country's defense capability and ensure that we have sufficient resources to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists."

SOVIET'S TREATMENT AT U.S. AIRPORT 'INTOLERABLE'

LD021012 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 2 May 84

["Gross Provocation Against Soviet Citizen"]

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- A gross provocation was carried out with regard to Soviet citizen S.M. Kozlov at Washington's Dulles Airport on April 30. He was subjected to blackmail and pressure aimed at preventing him from returning to the Soviet Union.

According to a statement made at the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow today, the American side knows well that S.M. Kozlov came to the United States under an official exchanges programme for research training. It also knows that he was to have returned to the Soviet Union before the end of the study period owing to health reasons.

Nevertheless, contrary to generally recognised norms and elementary notions of humanity, American officials subjected the sick person to repeated humiliating interrogation sessions at the airport, isolated him for a long time from staff of the Soviet Embassy and ultimately prevented S.N. Kozlov's departure by air to Moscow as a result of which he had to return to the Soviet Embassy compound.

There are no doubts, the statement says, that this entire outrageous, inhuman action was of a deliberate character. This is also directly seen from the fact that highly placed officials from the U.S. Department of State, including Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt, took an active part in the interrogations at the airport.

All this graphically shows that official American authorities, in violation of international commitments and contrary to their repeated assurances, not only fail to undertake measures to ensure normal conditions for a sojourn of Soviet citizens in the United States, but, on the contrary, are acting in an opposite direction.

Having expresesd its resolute protest at the act of gross arbitrariness and lawlessness with regard to the Soviet citizen, the USSR Foreign Ministry demanded that S.N. Kozlov be given a possibility to return home immediately and without hindrance and that an end be put to the intolerable atmosphere that has been created around Soviet nationals in the United States.

PROPOSED ANTITERRORIST LEGISLATION DECRIED

PM011444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Event: Observer's Viewpoint": "They Want To Legalize Terrorism"]

[Text] The White House has sent for consideration to the U.S. Congress a "package of legislative initiatives" designed to legalize any military tyranny inside and outside the country on the pretext of "combatting international terrorism."

The administration does not hide the fact that the series of draft laws proposed by it is to create a legal basis for implementing National Security Council Directive 138. That directive, signed by R. Reagan on 3 April, permits "warning strikes" to be made against those whom Washington deems it necessary to categorize as "terrorists." And, as is known, U.S. ruling circles are inclined to number as such any opponents of their imperialist policy: fighters for national liberation and social progress and against the threat of war.

One of the draft laws submitted to Congress for consideration proposes granting the U.S. secretary of state the totally unlimited right to define what countries or organizations are involved in "terrorist activity." This means that they might be subjected to an armed attack by special detachments formed by the Pentagon, the CIA, and the FBI in accordance with the aforementioned directive. According to the logic of Washington's punitive soldiers, the attack on Grenada may be considered a graphic example of a "warning strike."

Thus, it is a question of completely freeing the administration's hands for any bandit-like actions abroad and repression against opponents of its policy inside the country. "To use force to solve limited problems in remote corners of the planet and to convince the American public of the need for this" -- this was how a State Department spokesman forumulated for journalists in plain terms the aim of the "legislative initiatives."

By sending to Congress the series of draft laws based on the notorious Directive 138, the U.S. Administration is once again openly and at an official level elevating international terrorism to the rank of state policy.

NEVADA PLANE CRASH INVOLVED F-19 FIGHTER

LD020627 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 2 May 84

[text] Washington May 2 TASS -- A plane which crashed over a top secret testing ground in Nevada State the other day was an advanced F-19 fighter-bomber, invisible to radar, reports the American UPI news agency quoting "sources in the Pentagon." According to the agency, the crash occurred as a result of faults in the plane's controls.

IGNATYEV ON RECOMMISSIONING OF BATTLESHIP IOWA

LD200942 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The modernized battleship Iowa has rejoined the U.S. Navy at a special ceremony at the Ingalls Shipyards in Pascagoula, Mississippi. The reactivated warship now features launchers for Tomahawk cruise missiles and a modern guidance system for its 16-inch guns capable of firing 1.5-ton shells to a distance of 35 miles.

The importance attached by the White House to the program of modernizing the "floating fortresses", as the World War II battleships are called in the United States, was underlined by the presence at the re-commissioning ceremony of Vice-President George Bush. "We send off the Iowa to defend the interests of freedom", he said. What this "freedom American-style" actually means was shown graphically when civilians in Lebanese villages came under fire from the major-calibre guns of the battleship New Jersey.

Pentagon strategy-makers assign the same role of a "maritime browbeater" to the Iowa, which leaves to the Caribbean as early as next week to take part in naval maneuvers codenamed Ocean Venture 84, which, the ASSOCIATED PRESS said, would make it possible to test it in conditions likely to be encountered in real combat.

The Iowa is the second of the four battleships planned to be modernized by the Reagan administration. Another ship of this class, the Missouri, will rejoin the Navy next fall. The battleship modernization program has drawn criticisms from several members of U.S. Congress.

Speaking in an NBC television interview, Democratic Senator James Exon from Nebraska said that in present-day conditions it was senseless both militarily and economically to deploy such ships. This is perhaps really so if U.S. defenses are concerned. But the White House sets quite different tasks before the modernized battleships. It views the "armored giants" as a tool for executing police functions and conducting a policy of terror in international relations.

ANDRIANOV: U.S. USES FORCE TO GAIN SUPERIORITY

LD281738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] One of the CPSU Central Committee's 1 May slogans is: People of the whole planet, develop more widely the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and for removal of the threat of nuclear war!

This appeal is natural. It is dictated by the interests of universal peace and security for mankind. The international situation remains extremely tense. This is explained by the fact that the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism are continuing to build up arms, primarily nuclear arms, in a feverish manner. They intend to break the military-strategic balance existing between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Across the ocean they have already started to create new nuclear first-strike systems, and they do not conceal their aspiration to move the arms race into space. The threat to peace has seriously grown as a result of transforming West Europe into a launchpad for Pershing II's and cruise missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

All this confirms that the U.S. Administration, as before, is counting on military force, achieving military superiority, and imposing on other peoples policies favorable to Washington. Recently the international public has seen many examples of such a policy. This includes American brigandage in Lebanon, the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and open threats against Syria. These are evidence of expansion of the scale of state terrorism by the United States, which demonstrates the aggressive essence of U.S. imperialism for all to see. Its crimes against mankind are so numerous and obvious that it cannot exist without lies and deception. Washington constantly resorts to these, calculating on concealing that U.S. policy radically contradicts the vital interests and hopes of all peoples. Most evil and dangerous for peace is the fabrication by Washington's politicians about the Soviet military threat; hiding behind speeches about such a mythical threat, American imperialism carries out a policy of interventionist robbery and military diktat -- armed suppression of revolutionary liberation movements are attempts to change the balance of forces in its favor everywhere under the pretext of protecting U.S. national security. In the pursuit of military superiority the Pentagon created more than 1,500 military bases and installations in 32 states. The majority of them are deployed along the borders of our country and of our allies.

The strategists across the ocean have deployed almost half the U.S. Army outside the borders of the United States. Such deployment of armed forces cannot really have anything in common with protection of state borders. Of course not, because these forces are for military interference in the affairs of other countries. They are put into action in the United States' aggressive plans against other peoples.

The international public is beginning to realize ever more clearly the monstrous militaristic plans of the Washington administration, whose policy is pushing the world to the edge of thermonuclear catastrophe. Millions of people in the world now are concerned about the question whether the slide toward this dangerous limit can be stopped and the course of international events be turned toward peaceful directions.

The reply to this question was given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his election speech. The Soviet leader expressed his deep conviction that mankind can and must avoid a nuclear conflict. In this connection Comrade Chernenko noted the key significance for the cause of peace and security of peoples of curbing the nuclear arms race. Our country is also prepared to cooperate with everyone who sincerely strives to eliminate the nuclear threat, who wishes to strengthen peace on earth, and who understands the vital necessity of cooperation for peace and progress.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD301432 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] It's time now for a discussion of United States-Soviet relations. We give the microphone to the program's host, Viktor Yenikeyev:

[Yenikeyev] Tonight in our studio we have two guest speakers. On my right is Dr Sergey Plekhanov, who is a well-known Soviet expert in the United States foreign and domestic policies. He works at the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, head of a department at this institute. And on my left is Dr (Andrey Melville), who is head of a section also at the same institute. My first question will be to you, Dr Plekhanov, and I know that just a few days ago you've come from the United States of America and I believe that over there you've talked to the American politicians, you've met the people from the State Department, and naturally you've talked to the rank-and-file Americans. What do the Americans think about the present state of Soviet-American relations? And how do they see their future?

[Plekhanov] Well Viktor, I've enountered a lot of concern in the minds of Americans. Irrespective of what party they belong to or what ideology they profess, the concern is there. People are worried about the current state of Soviet-American relations, about the continuing and even intensifying arms race and they would like to see a change for the better. They would like to see Soviet-American relations becoming less hostile and more cooperative and they would like to see some progress on the arms control and disarmament. I think that this is a very important fact of political life in the United States, especially since normally Americans are primarily concerned about the economic situation in their country -- things like unemployment, inflation, and so on. Right now I think questions of war and peace have emerged as a primary concern.

[Yenikeyev] Well unfortunately we have to state that the present state of Soviet-American relations is really very low and is at a dangerously low level. This has been quite clearly stated by the Soviet general secretary and the president of our country, Konstantin Chernenko, in his answers to the questions from the PRAVDA newspaper. Dr (Melville), what do you expect of the Soviet-American relations? Do you expect to see some bright signs in the near future in this vital field? Or do you possibly envisage some further deterioration?

[(Melville)] You know, Viktor, I don't want to appear as a pessimist at this table, but really I do think that the situation now is a very bleak one and there are really no signs of positive change whatsoever and that was quite explicitly stressed in the statement, in the answers of Konstantin Chernenko to the questions of the PRAVDA correspondent.

Unfortunately, really the situation in the world does not improve. The main reason is that the U.S. Administration continues to rely exclusively on military power and continues its thrust toward military superiority. The politics of this administration represent the conservative wave in the American society, in the contemporary American politics.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr. Plekhanov, does your opinion on this issue coincide with that of Dr (Melville)'s?

[Plekhanov] There are people who think that detente was only a kind of an exception to the rule -- kind of a pause between two rounds of normal situation, which is the cold war. I don't believe that. I think that there is a lot going for detente and that a reduction of tensions, arms control, disarmament, greater emphasis on cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, despite all the differences and the conflicts that may exist between our two countries. I think this is in the nature of things. And the current attempts of the United States and of the West in general to revive a cold war and to impose the logic of the cold war on international politics I think are bound to fail. But they will not fail just by themselves, just automatically, so what is required is a lot of struggle. A lot of struggles around the world by various people who are committed to the idea that we are entitled to a better kind of world than the one characterized by unbridled enmity and unbridled arms race and, you know, this progress toward apocalypse.

[Yenikeyev] Well, the time is naturally ripe to improve Soviet-American relations, but what do you say to the observations of those Western journalists who say that we wait for the reelection [as heard] in the United States of America. That we are, we the Russians are sick and tired of this administration and we've lost, you know, every hope of reaching any agreement with the Reagan administration? Dr (Melville) please.

[(Melville)] First of all, this speculation seems to me to totally misrepresent the character of Soviet foreign policy, which does not depend on fluctuations in the cycle of American foreign policy and American domestic policies and that was explicitly explained, clearly explained by Konstantin Chernenko very recently. During the course of the Soviet-American relations, and we have quite a history of that, we were dealing with different administrations, Republicans and Democrats, and Democrats and Republicans can be realistic in their policies towards the Soviet Union. What is really important for us is not the party affiliation of the President -- Republican or Democratic -- but the desire or the wish to accept reality as it is, the reality of the Soviet-American relations.

[Plekhanov] I would like to add a word to that. An important, cardinal principle, which can serve as a basis for normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, is the principle of equality and equal security.

Now, on my last trip to the United States I have taken part in some discussions on the subject and I have been struck by the amount of doubt that a lot of Americans, even those who are considered reasonable with regard to Soviet-American relations, doubt about the validity of this principle, equality and equal security. People tend to forget that this principle was manifestly expressed in the joint statement concerning Soviet-American relations which was made by President Nixon and President Brezhnev jointly in 1972 when the SALT I treaty was signed and the same principle was reaffirmed in a number of other important documents so it's not something that the Soviet Union would like to see included in the official documents on which our relations are based but this is something that has been recognized and I'm very worried, I must say, about this trend to question the principle of equality and equal security, which can lead only to some very negative results for Soviet-American relations.

Discussion Continues

LD011358 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] We present another in a series of roundtable discussions of U.S.-Soviet relations. The program's host, Viktor Yenikeyev, discusses them with (Andrey Melville) and Sergey Plekhanov of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies:

[Yenikeyev] Well, you know, in recent weeks the people from the White House have said many words to the effect that the Reagan administration wants to have better Soviet-American relations, wants to have an effective arms control, wants to curb the arms race, and so on. What do you see behind those words, Dr (Melville)?

[Melville] (?it seems to me) the politics, the underpinnings of the course have not changed in any way, and let me remind you that in his recent speech in the Georgetown University President Reagan himself said that peace through strength is not a slogan, it's a fact of life and that's something I personally cannot accept because for me this is (?an) unrealistic assumption in the Soviet-U.S. relations which could lead to a disaster -- this is a prescription to disaster.

In addition to rhetoric, we have some fundamental U.S. statements of intentions -- and let me refer to the Defense Department's guidance document cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES in '82. The Defense Department officially stated that the nuclear war strategy would be based on what is known as decapitation, meaning strikes at Soviet political and military leadership and communication lines. And it was said also that the American nuclear forces must prevail and be able to force the Soviet Union to seek earliest termination of hostilities on terms favorable to the United States. And now, although the rhetoric has changed, I don't see any practical steps showing that the politics have changed in the same direction.

[Yenikeyev] Well, thank you, Dr (Melville). Do you think, Dr Plekhanov, that we and the Americans will be able to reach a comprehensive agreement on the ban of chemical weapons?

[Plekhanov] Well, the Soviet Union has been advocating a total ban on chemical weapons for a long time, and there were talks on the subject between the two governments which were broken off by the American side in 1980. We have recently tabled new proposals at the talks in Geneva which were a major concession to the demands, to the position of the Western side -- namely, on the question of verification. There is no lack of willingness on the Soviet side to proceed with a chemical weapons ban. With regard to the position of the Reagan administration, I think it is very deceptive. The problem is that, you know, in the first place there is a tendency in the Reagan administration to disregard the Soviet proposals. I mean, there was no response to the Soviet proposals and now, with all the trumpet and fanfare, they come around and say we have a big new proposal. And the verification provisions of the American proposals, so far as one can judge from what has been published, are such that they are patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union because they are not designed to verify the compliance with the proposed treaty, but they are designed, you know, to make the job easy for the American intelligence apparatus. So it's clear that when such conditions are advanced that they are meant to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union and to be able to shift the blame onto the Soviet Union for allegedly being against progress in this area.

[Yenikeyev] And you know, one may even have an impression that the Soviet Union is not so much interested in this problem as the United States of America. So where are the roots of the problem, Dr (Melville)?

[(Melville)] Well, it seems to me that the roots of the problem lie in the fact that the American side raises the problem of verification any time it doesn't want to come to a real, practically significant agreement. Taking into account the American record in this field, one could have reason to argue that the Soviet side is no less and may be more interested in verifying the American compliance with the agreement. And now let me say something about the problem of verification, verification concerning the militarization of the outer space. This is the argument which the American side always presents, claiming or arguing that any agreement in this field is not possible. Teenagers and people who watched the star war movies such as "Empire Strikes Back" or "Return of the Jedi" and some others -- as well as grownups by the way -- normally would expect this to belong to the realm of fiction. But now these Dr Strangelovian fictions are going to become the reality, and with the help of the Pentagon they could become a reality, a very dangerous reality.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Plekhanov, (?you're welcome, please).

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that Andrew [as heard] has made a very important point when he said that some long-term dangerous trends are evident in the military policies of the United States. This whole program of rearmament is dangerous not only today, not only tomorrow, but it's something which will create a lot of problems for the whole world well into the 21st century -- well into the 21st century because new technologies are being introduced. New systems are being built which will destabilize tremendously the situation in the world and which will lead to the responses from the other side and which will perpetuate the arms race, making it more and more dangerous. Things like the MX missile, the Stealth bomber, which is supposed to be invisible and able to penetrate any antiaircraft defenses of the Soviet Union, the new submarines -- I think that's a clear reflection of the priorities of the Reagan administration: Rearmament first and talks as a political ploy to support rearmament.

[Yenikeyev] You know, naturally here comes a question: Where will it all take us to and what is the alternative to what they profess now in the White House? Dr (Melville), please?

[(Melville)] Of course, there are alternatives to the militaristic plans and deeds of this administration. Why not begin with a freeze? This is a very simple and very easily verifiable step from which we can begin to reduce. You have first to stop to build and then to reduce. So, for me, the freeze would be the first and most important step, practical step, towards the improvement of Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union unilaterally said that she would never be the first to use the nuclear weapon. If the United States would agree with that and would say the same thing, that would mean that nobody would be the first to use the nuclear weapon, and that practically means that there would be no nuclear war.

[Plekhanov] Andrey, [word indistinct] you said, you mentioned, you use the word say. It's not just a statement, it's a pledge which has had an impact on the Soviet military doctrine, on the way troops are trained and military personnel is trained, and it's an important step designed to reduce the danger of nuclear war, and that the Soviet Union is committed to the idea of renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons on an international basis. We invite all the nuclear powers to join in renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, and it's conceivable that after they all do that we could conclude a treaty which would have all the satisfactory provisions with regard to control and so on. I would like to add to the things that we said. There are, for instance, two treaties banning the tests of nuclear weapons, of nuclear explosions as such.

They were concluded in 1974 and '76; they have never been ratified by the United States. Why not? Why not ratify so that those agreements could be put into practice? That would be a specific and concrete and useful step. Then there is...

[(Melville) interrupts] ...Also the idea of the freeze of the military budget, of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries.

[Plekhanov] Yes, that's right, that's right -- freezing and reducing military budgets. And recently the Soviet Government has proposed to the United Nations a draft treaty on limiting the size and activities of the navies of the major powers. I think it's a very important initiative considering the recent problems that have been observed on the high seas with regard to the sea lanes and so on. So, the naval arms race is another important area where I think specific and concrete steps could be taken to prevent that race from speeding up.

[Yenikeyev] And to this I would like to add the norms of the charter of behavior between the USSR and the USA, and between the nuclear countries in general; that would also contribute significantly to the improvement of the international climate in general.

Well, with this we end today's program. I'm the host of the program, Viktor Yenikeyev.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES NOTED

PM011555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of the U.S. Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues led by its cochairman, P. Schroeder, had a conversation 18 April at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute. There was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems.

The same day the guests visited the IZVESTIYA editorial office.

CHINA

REAGAN SHANGHAI PEACE REMARKS 'RAUCOUSLY FALSE'

PM020822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reagan in China"]

[Text] Beijing May 1 -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left China today after winding up his official visit here with a call at Shanghai. In his final speech at Shanghai University, Reagan, pushing his image as a "peace-maker", said that the United States and China "share a special responsibility to help reduce the risks of war" and hypocritically called for never stopping efforts "to reduce the weapons of war". These calls contrast starkly with the actual policy of the Washington administration, which is steadily gearing up the arms race and plans to spend an all-time high of $313.4 billion for military purposes in fiscal 1985.

This background made the President's words that "war is a great sin, a woeful waste," sound raucously false. The same was true of his declaration that "nuclear war must never be fought," since it is an open secret that U.S. strategic plans are based on the Pentagon's doctrines of the possibility of both "full-scale" and "limited" nuclear wars, which it is ready to fight, say, in Europe "to the last European."

Reagan's attempt to portray U.S. foreign policy in a favorable light was just as clumsy. The President claimed, for example: "We (the U.S.) have kept no permanent armies of occupation -- we didn't take an inch of territory, nor do we occupy one today." "Our conscience as regards respect for the freedom and independence of others is clear," he contended.

But according to data of the authoritative Brookings Research Institute, the United States resorted to armed interference abroad 215 times from 1946 to 1975. Since then the disgraceful record has swelled with a whole series of fresh aggressive acts, such as the invasion of tiny, independent Grenada, the use of big-caliber guns to pound Lebanese towns, and the undeclared war against Nicaragua -- the "ultimate" in international terrorism as practiced by Washington.

U.S. CONTINUING MILITARY, OTHER TIES WITH TAIWAN

PM020844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "No Change in Position"]

[Text] Washington, 1 May -- While U.S. President R. Reagan, speaking on Chinese soil, talked of the friendly feelings toward the PRC that welled up in him, American Administration spokesmen in Washington continued unofficially, but without shunning publicity, to talk with agents of the Taiwan regime, promising them increased aid, including military aid. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wirtes, the White House and the State Department assured Taiwan's representatives that during Reagan's visit to China he "will come out against any restrictions on weapons sales to Taiwan."

The newspaper recalls that under the American-Chinese communique published in August 1982, the Reagan administration pledged to "gradually reduce arms sales to Taiwan." But the White House, breaking this pledge, now assures the Taiwan regime that it "will never stop weapons deliveries to Taiwan" and "will not change its position on the question of Taiwan's sovereignty" (that is, it will pursue a "two Chinas" policy, not recognizing PRC sovereignty over the island).

Thus the Reagan administration is continuing to gamble on the Taiwan regime. In fiscal 1985 the United States plans to grant it loans of $760 million. The volume of U.S. trade with Taiwan in 1983 was $16 billion (with the PRC it was $4 billion). Some time ago, it was announced here that the United States had decided to sell Taiwan a new consignment of modern weapons and equipment, mainly for the Air Force, worth $87 million. That is how Washington's "new China policy" looks.

USSR-PRC AMITY OFFICIAL CONVEYS MAY DAY GREETING

OW011005 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Talk by Potapov, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- recorded in Russian fading into translation; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of 1 May, International Labor Day, I would like to extend festive greetings to all Chinese workers and to wish them peace and happiness.

Recently, a CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet were held in our country. The two meetings decided on the course toward a further improved socialist society and reiterated that concern for the well-being of the people is the main line of our party.

All our plans and projects are aimed at carrying out creative, peaceful labor to improve our life to the greatest possible extent. Therefore, the CPSU and the Soviet state are making gigantic efforts to prevent nuclear war, safeguard and consolidate world peace, remove tensions in the world political situation and check the arms race. We want friendship and cooperation with the people of various countries, including peaceful cooperation with the Chinese people.

Ties of close friendship and brotherly unity have always linked us with the Chinese people. This friendship was established immediately after the victory of the October Revolution in Russia. The Soviet people followed with utmost concern the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against reactionaries at home and imperialism from abroad and supported them morally and materially.

The Soviet Union was the first state to announce on 2 October 1949, the day after the PRC's founding, its recognition of People's China and its willingness to establish diplomatic relations with the latter. The USSR-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, signed on 14 February 1950, was extremely significant for consolidating the PRC's legitimate status and developing and strengthening Soviet-Chinese friendship. In accordance with this treaty and other agreements, large-scale cooperation in economic, cultural and other fields took place between our two countries. In so doing, the CPSU and the USSR Government proceeded from only one desire, to help the Chinese people build their country into a powerful socialist state in the best and quickest way.

The CPSU and the USSR Government have done and are doing their utmost to restore truly good-neighborly relations between our two countries. Mutually beneficial contacts and friendly cooperation between our two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and other fields are being gradually restored. This is beneficial to the people of our two countries. We Soviets should further expand such contacts. I believe that the Chinese workers share the same view.

COMPARISON OF MEDIA COMMENT ON REAGAN PRC TRIP

Moscow PRAVDA 28 April carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS report of media comment on President Reagan's PRC trip. The PRAVDA report, entitled "On Reagan's Visit to China," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 27 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages B 3-5, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA version begins: [Text] Beijing April 27 TASS -- U.S. President...(changing date)

Page B 4, paragraph one, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...with Chinese leaders "Reagan would speak about the need to cooperate and counter" the Soviet Union...(adding quotation marks)
Page B 4, paragraph one, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...cooperation, Reagan had "made it clear that such links should have an anti-Soviet tilt."
"Big business" in the United...(adding quotation marks)
Page B 4, paragraph two reads in PRAVDA: ...longing at the "yet untapped, huge natural resources" in China and at the vast market of that country, pins big hopes...(adding quotation marks and omitting passage)
Page B 4, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...TIMES said that "after the major...(adding quotation marks)
Page B 4, paragraph three, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...foreign-policy success," which would "reinforce his chances for reelection."
Hanoi, April 27 TASS -- The newspaper...(adding quotation marks, omitting passage and changing word)
Page B 4, paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...as part of the new "crusade against communism" proclaimed by the master of the White House.
The Beijing trip means much to the American President in what concerns...(rewording)
Page B 4, paragraph six, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...Thai-Kampuchea border.
Ulaanbaatar April 27 TASS -- The newspaper...(changing date)
Page B 4, paragraph seven, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...foreign-policy and propaganda aims. The White House...(changing word)
Page B 4, paragraph seven, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...to barter promises of various kinds for China's consent...(adding phrase)
Page B 4, paragraph eight, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...Far Eastern countries
Paris April 27 TASS -- Noting the...(deleting paragraph one, page B 5, and changing date)
Page B 5, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...first time that official Washington is so...(adding word)
Page B 5, paragraph two, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...his election campaign. After four years...(omitting sentence)
Page B 5, paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...and 'peaceful' President."

Analyzing the statements made by the head of the Washington administration over recent days, the newspaper stressed: "Reagan gears...(omitting sentence and rewording)

COMPARISON OF U.S.-PRC AGREEMENTS' SIGNING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 May carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS report on agreements signed by President Reagan and PRC leaders in Beijing on April 30. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Official Part Ends: On R. Reagan's Visit to China," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 30 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...of China, and Reagan is intended...(omitting word)
Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...The sides also initialed an agreement on ...(changing wording)

CPSU DELEGATION, JCP HOLD TALKS IN TOKYO

LD011236 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 1 TASS -- Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Japan have held consultations in Tokyo concerning the two parties' cooperation in the drive to prevent nuclear war, contain the arms race and ban and eliminate nuclear arms.

The representatives of the two parties agreed to continue their consultations in Moscow later this May.

U.S. PREPARING FOR NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

PM011337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "Press Reports": "In the Nuclear Sights"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The U.S. Armed Forces are systematically implementing measures to prepare their military installations on Japanese islands for the siting of nuclear weapons.

This is what the newspaper ASAHI writes in an article titled "United States Ready To Introduce Nuclear Weapons Into Japan in an Emergency." For example, a special depot has already been built at the Misawa base that, in the opinion of specialists, could be used for storing nuclear weapons meant for F-16 fighter-bombers. The Kadena base has acquired permanently stationed refueling aircraft that can service-long-distance B-52 bombers carrying nuclear weapons. There are also reports that special communication stations have been installed at U.S. bases in Japan which play a "highly important role" in transmitting the order to U.S. nuclear submarines to press "the nuclear button."

The Japan Defense Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ASAHI writes, deny that such preparations by the Pentagon are underway on Japanese territory. This, however, is a denial of something that is obvious to every sober-minded Japanese: The country is becoming increasingly involved in Washington's nuclear strategy with the complicity of Y. Nakasone's government, thus helping to augment the danger of a thermonuclear conflict.

'NEW HORIZONS' OF JAPAN'S ARMS SPENDING BLASTED

PM011526 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The Militarists' 'New Horizons'"]

[Text] According to reports from Tokyo, the prime minister's special council has begun preparing a very remarkable document. The document in question is a report entitled "On Ways To Ensure Japan's Security." On Premier Nakasone's personal instruction, this document is to "scientifically validate" the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's course of radically increasing the country's military might and further broadening the scale of its military-strategic cooperation with the United States. As the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI has stressed, the report being prepared will determine the "new horizons" of military efforts of the country's ruling circles.

Why is it precisely now that Tokyo, usually so unwilling to publicize its militarist plans, has decided to announce that it has begun formulating "new horizons" in its military policy? The fact is that at the beginning of May, Japan will receive virtually simultaneous official visits from three high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration: Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger. As KYODO news agency has pointed out, although none of the three has been especially invited to the Japanese capital, the aims of their trips are by no means those of tourism.

And this is indeed the case. The present U.S. Administration, which prides itself on knowing "how to treat the Japanese," is keeping the Nakasone government under constant and extremely tight "tutelage." It has also become the "norm" in Japanese-U.S. relations for official Washington documents to openly reproach the head of the Japanese Government -- despite his efforts and oaths of loyalty to "his friend Ronnie" -- for "Japan's inadequate military efforts" and to demand that Japanese military appropriations be rapidly increased. It is therefore not hard to predict what the talks will be about when the transoceanic visitors arrive in Japan. After all, Vice President Bush heads a special group in the United States whose tasks include determining whether or not Tokyo's military efforts are adquate. In meetings with other officials, Secretary of State Shultz discusses military problems far more often than diplomatic ones, since he is a typical advocate of Washington's diplomacy based on military force. As for Pentagon chief Weinberger, his position, as it were, compels him to talk about this in particular.

The militarist emphasis of the approaching talks in Tokyo is made all the more obvious by the fact that the United States assigns to Japan an exceptionally important role in its Far East strategy -- the role of a "forward-based outpost" targeted on the Soviet Union. The Pentagon has 120 military bases and installations on Japanese soil and nearly 50,000 military servicemen stationed there. The U.S. naval bases at Yokosuka and Sasebo have become support points for the operations of the U.S. submarine fleet in the northwest Pacific. Nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines have become more than frequent "visitors" to these Japanese ports. The nuclear-powered aircraft carriers Enterprise and Carl Vinson also make periodic calls there.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon is continuing the accelerated buildup of its Navy in the Far East. This summer the U.S. squadron based in Yokosuka will be joined by the Oldendorf, the very latest missile-carrying destroyer. KYODO news agency points out that this is connected with the "increasing of the U.S. Navy's combat potential in the Pacific." The new ship, which is armed with Harpoon antiship missiles and Asroc antisubmarine torpedoes, is one of the first destroyers in the U.S. 7th Fleet to be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles that have nuclear charges. Incidentally, it is not long since an official Pentagon spokesman confirmed that U.S. warships operating in the Far East are already equipped with Tomahawks which **are armed with conventional charges** at the moment. The installation of nuclear warheads will begin in June. After all, there are already 375 such charges ready for immediate use by U.S. aircraft carriers now stationed in the Pacific alone. The equipping of U.S. Pacific Fleet warships and submarines with cruise missiles will double their nuclear might, according to specialists' estimates.

At the same time, Washington is striving to supplement its marine-based nuclear weapons delivery systems with airborne systems. It is with this aim that work is being completed to reequip the Misawa air base in northern Honshu. The stationing of almost 50 U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter bombers is to begin there next year. These U.S. aircraft can carry nuclear weapons for distances up to 1,000 km.

If the F-16s are equipped with air-launched cruise missiles, and such plans have already been announced, the distance over which these aircraft can deliver a nuclear strike will increase by a further 2,500 km. Nor is the Pentagon averse to siting ground-launched cruise missiles on Japanese territory.

At the same time, Washington is demanding with increasing persistence that Tokyo increase its own militarist preparations to "accord" with the country's economic potential. "The time is ripe," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote quite unashamedly on this score, "for Japan to assume functions that are being fulfilled by our other allies such as West Germany." One cannot fail to see that the views of the two partners in the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" coincide in such an approach to this problem. However, there is a serious obstacle to their immediate implementation. That obstacle is the Japanese people who most resolutely oppose their country's militarization and its involvement in the Washington administration's dangerous schemes.

A carefully rehearsed show is being staged by Japan and the United States to deceive the people's masses. Washington is "hurling thunder and lightning" at Tokyo and the Japanese capital is pretending that it is being forced to increase its military efforts and is merely yielding to pressure from across the ocean. In the present instance, too, using the approaching "invasion" by Washington's emissaries as a pretext, Tokyo has arranged to "leak" a report that formulation of the Japanese Government's "new military horizons" is under way.

These "horizons" are designed to satisfy the militarists in Washington and Japan. The Japanese Government is striving above all to remove the country's officially adopted guideline on military spending which is restricted to 1 percent of the GNP. It is noteworthy that Japanese National Defense Agency Chief Kurihara made a statement immediately after the preparation of the aforementioned report "On Ways To Ensure Japan's Security," was announced. He said that the cabinet will not adhere strictly to the set "ceiling" on military appropriations from now on.

As the newspapers note, this is also demonstrated by the recently approved Japanese state budget for fiscal 1984. It envisages another increase in military spending -- this time by 6.55 percent. It will increase to almost Y3 trillion. Experts believe that, taking into account the automatic annual increase in military servicemen's pay, appropriations for military purposes will inevitably exceed the 1 percent GNP guideline.

Let us note that this guideline is already being broken in fact since a proportion of the military budget is concealed under other headings. There can be no doubt, however, that the overt removal of the existing restriction will make it possible to build up the might of the "Self-Defense Forces" even more quickly. And of particular importance for the ruling circles is that it will create a precedent for reviewing the peaceful antiwar provisions of the country's Constitution including the three nonnuclear principles to which Japan is committed -- not to possess, produce, or import nuclear weapons.

This question is highly topical for present-day Japan in view of the appearance of Tomahawk nuclear missiles aboard U.S. warships. At the same time as the protest movement in the country is growing over the fact that many of the ships intends to continue using Japanese ports, Prime Minister Nakasone, addressing the country's Diet, asserted that the "possession of nuclear weapons is not contrary to the country's Constitution." He claimed unjustifiably that Article 9 of the country's fundamental law, which -- as is well known -- prohibits Japan from possessing armed forces or using them to resolve international disputes, permits the possession of the "minimum necessary defense potential."

In that case, Nakasone stated, Japan can adopt any type of weapon including nuclear weapons.

Tokyo's "new horizons' also include a renunciation of previously proclaimed commitments not to export arms and to limit the country's space program to exclusively peaceful purposes. In both instances this is connected with the expansion of Japan's military cooperation with the United States. Thus the creation of a Japanese-U.S. military technology committee was announced recently. This new organ, which includes high-ranking government officials and representatives of both countries' military departments, has been set the task of ensuring the uninterrupted transfer of Japanese military technology to the United States. The United States is already receiving Japanese missile guidance systems and optical cables. Washington is now showing an even greater interest in such technology because of its vast 'star wars' program.

The new committee's creation demonstrates Tokyo's readiness to provide such technology. Furthermore, the Japanese military has also decided to add "whatever it can" to the Reagan administration's plans to militarize space. According to the KYODO news agency's information, the leadership of the Japanese National Defense Agency intends to try to repeal the law that prohibits the use of space for military purposes.

It is highly characteristic of the Nakasone cabinet's policy that it envisages giving the country's military command virtually unlimited authority. In this context the KYODO news agency stresses that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is essentially trying once more to push through, albeit under a different name the infamous "emergency laws" whose adoption was thwarted several years ago by the resolute opposition of the democratic public. Commenting on these plans the newspaper AKAHATA warns that a review of the existing laws according to the reactionaries' scenario would mean the country's return to the dark times of military rule. And there is no need to recall, the newspaper writes, what this threatens for Japan.

Thus it is that Tokyo's so-called "new horizons" in military policy, outlined to please the transoceanic ally and its own military, may in fact prove to be that old militarist path which led the country into national catastrophe once before.

DPRK PROTESTS SR-71 RECONNAISSANCE OVERFLIGHTS

PM011055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocation Against the DPRK]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr -- As KCNA reports, the U.S. military continues to carry out provocations against the DPRK. A U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into DPRK airspace 23 April and carried out reconnaissance of the country's northern regions. In April this year alone 15 provocations of this kind have been carried out.

A DPRK spokesman on the Military Armistice Commission in Korea made a resolute protest against the criminal acts being perpetrated by the United States against the DPRK and demanded an end to the U.S. militarists' hostile activity.

DRA PROTESTS AFGHAN REBEL'S RECEPTION IN PARIS

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Afghan Foreign Ministry Protest Note"]

[Text] Kabul 24 Apr -- The French charge d'affaires ad interim in Afghanistan has been handed a note at the DRA Foreign Ministry. The note says: It is known from foreign press reports that the ringleader of the Jami'at-e Eslami counterrevolutionary grouping -- Rabbani -- was received in Paris by F. Gutmann, general secretary of the French External Relations Ministry. He was also granted the opportunity to make slanderous statements regarding the DRA.

The note resolutely protests the French authorities' actions, which violate international norms and harm Afghan-French relations.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS DRA REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM011441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Afghan People's Holiday"]

[Text] The participants in a festive meeting of representatives of the public held in Moscow 25 April to mark the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan declared their desire to further develop traditional friendly relations between the CPSU and the PDPA and between the USSR and the DRA.

The speakers noted that the victory of the national democratic revolution, accomplished under the PDPA's leadership, enabled the Afghan people to achieve their long-standing dream -- to undertake the building of a new society. Creating a society based on principles of social progress and justice, the Afghan people enjoy invariable support from the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all progressive forces on the planet. Guided by the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation, the speakers emphasized, the Soviet people will remain on the side of the fraternal Afghan people.

DRA Ambassador to the USSR H. Mangal said that the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward Afghanistan is a model of internationalism in action.

Afghan-Soviet friendship, one of whose originators was the great Lenin, has now been enriched with new meaning and reliably serves the interests of both peoples, he emphasized.

The ambassador declared that the intrigues of imperialist circles headed by the United States will not crush the will of the Afghan people, who are defending their socio-political and economic gains.

H. Mangal expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and all Soviet people for the all-round assistance given to Afghanistan in building the new society.

NEW ARMED PROVOCATIONS BY PRC AT SRV BORDER

LD020624 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 2 TASS -- The Chinese side has carried out fresh armed provocations on the border with Vietnam in recent days, reports the Vietnamese news agency VNA. According to the agency, Chinese artillery undertook massive shellings of more than twenty regions of northern Lang Son Province on April 29 and 30. As a result of these actions, heavy damage was inflicted to inhabitants of the border regions, apartment and administrative houses were destroyed. There were killed and wounded among Vietnamese civilians, VNA stresses.

SRV Condemns Actions

LD011233 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 1 TASS -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has condemned the Chinese side's latest armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It said that the Chinese side followed up its provocative actions, undertaken since the beginning of last April, with sending three regiments to attack a number of hills in Ha Tuyen Province on April 28 and 29. These armed actions are a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, undermining the security of its northern provinces, the ministry said in a statement. By heightening tension on the border with Vietnam, it said, Beijing seeks to extend support to Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary Khmer groupings entrenched in Thailand and to stem the trend unfolding in ASEAN countries, towards establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry strongly denounced the fresh provocations of Chinese authorities and demanded that Beijing immediately end its hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which are at variance with the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

U.S., PRC ANTI-VIETNAM PROPAGANDA SCORED

PM011437 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 April carries on page 3 under the rubric "From the Vietnam Notebook" a 1,500-word V. Sergeyev dispatch datelined Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, Moscow and entitled "A Deceptive Song."

The author describes an occasion when he heard what seemed a perfectly ordinary song at a street bazaar in Ho Chi Minh, except for the guarded behavior of the people around him. Later, when his Vietnamese friends translated the content of the song for him, it emerged that it was an emigre song -- one of the songs used by "Western special services" in their "subversive propaganda." The author continues: "Although it suffered a crushing defeat in the 'dirty war' in Indochina, the United States nonetheless has not given up its attempts to undermine the process of socialist building in the south of Vietnam. Initially, it gambled on the dyed-in-the-wool adherents of the puppet regime who had not managed to flee abroad, as well as on certain national minority groups which at the time made up the counter-revolutionary separatist organization -- the FULRO front. The collapse of the counterrevolutionary underground in Vietnam forced Western special services to seek new forms and methods of subversive activity.

"Using radio broadcasts, they unleashed a shameless propaganda campaign aimed at denigrating socialist ideals and driving a wedge between the population of the country's north and the south. In addition to VOA and the BBC, which have been broadcasting in Vietnamese for a long time, the Voice of Free Asia, based on Thai territory, started braodcasting subversive programs last year. This subversive radio center was built and is funded by the United States. The radio station of so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea,' which broadcasts from southern China, also pursues the same aims.

"Vietnamese friends told me that Beijing radio, too, joins in this chorus of hostile voices. It bombards Vietnam with a whole series of slanderous broadcasts in an attempt to discredit the SRV's foreign policy course and undermine the fraternal cohesion and unity of the three Indochinese countries and their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Fueling propaganda hysteria around the so-called 'Kampuchean problem,' Beijing is trying in every way to slander and distort the international mission of the Vietnamese volunteers who are helping the PRK to defend its sovereignty.

"Incidentally, my Vietnamese friends told me, this is only one aspect of Beijing's subversive activity against Vietnam. The other aspect is economic sabotage and the creation of difficulties in the development of the economy. Ho Chi Minh City security organs recently arrested a clandestine group of Chinese nationals producing counterfeit banknotes and forging food coupons. On Beijing's instructions, the subversive elements operating in Ho Chi Minh are artificially inflating the difficulties that still exist in Vietnam, particularly in the supply of consumer goods to the population. They trade in contraband foreign consumer goods. The underlying motive is to provoke the population's dissatisfaction through the astronomically high prices for these objects, which put them beyond the reach of the majority. This subversive activity is accompanied by the Chinese side's armed provocations on the border with Vietnam."

The author then goes on to describe the positive changes that have occurred in Ho Chi Minh over the past 9 years.

TERMS GIVEN FOR PRK SETTLEMENT, ASIAN STABILITY

PM011520 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 16, Apr 84 pp 10-11

[Yuriy Kuzmichev article: "Two Tendencies"]

[Text] The good will of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which are persistently working for the settlement of outstanding problems in Southeast Asia and for the promotion of good-neighbor relations and co-operation between the countries of the region, is finding an ever broader response outside Indo-China. In spite of imperialist intrigues, the political and public circles in the ASEAN countries are displaying a growing tendency towards a constructive dialogue with the three Indo-China states.

This tendency found expression, in particular, at the Vietnamese-Indochinese scientific seminar held last month. It was unanimously noted at the seminar that peace and stability in Southeast Asia are being endangered by the interference of foreign imperialist and expansionist forces. The differences that exist between the countries of the region are being exploited by outside forces for the purpose of gross interference in the domestic affairs of Southeast Asian countries. That is why, speakers at the seminar pointed out, despite the differences in their ideologies and social and political systems, the countries of the region should co-operate more closely, look for a mutually acceptable solution of outstanding problems and not allow them to be used by external forces to provoke conflicts.

The opponents of the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia are doing their utmost to prevent a dialogue between the Indo-China and ASEAN states. However, their efforts prove futile. The two groups of countries are continuing their contacts through the Non-aligned Movement, the exchange of delegations, and the visits of statesmen and public leaders. A major contribution to the improvement of the situation in the region was made by the recent visit of Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Indonesia and to Australia, the closest neighbour of the Southeast Asian countries. The talks in Jakarta and Canberra revealed points in common on a number of issues. The parties to the talks declared for further consultations aimed at strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Not surprisingly, the visit of Nguyen Co Thach has evoked the negative reaction of those who oppose an improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, the renegades in league with the criminal Pol Pot, have undertaken a provocative tour of the ASEAN countries.

The U.S. media have launched a new slanderous campaign against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, commenting with undisguised hostility on the results of the talks Nguyen Co Thach had in Jakarta and Canberra. The negative reaction is understandable considering that, despite their efforts, Vietnam and Indonesia, two major states in the region, do not regard each other as opponents and are agreed as to whence the real threat to Southeast Asia emanates; that the influential forces in ASEAN regard Pol Pot as a criminal while the Indonesian newspapers point out that he and his clique are "unacceptable practically to the whole world," and that, lastly, more and more leaders of the ASEAN countries declare that military and financial aid should no longer be given to the puppet "coalition" of the enemies of the Kampuchean people.

Those who mastermind and organize the intrigues against the Indo-China countries are extremely irritated by the fact that Australia, which had caused their displeasure by its refusal to co-sponsor an anti-Kampuchean resolution in the United Nations, now expresses the desire to be a mediator of a kind in a dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indo-China countries. Clearly such a position on the part of Canberra does not suit the opponents of a dialogue.

To weaken the positive effect of the talks in Jakarta and Canberra, the imperialist and expansionist forces and their agents in the region are not only belittling the importance of these talks but are also resorting to speculation of various kinds. Some officials and media claim that Vietnam "has at least recognized" the need to withdraw its volunteers from Kampuchea and that "prospects have opened" for the participation of the "Coalition Government" or at least Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann in the "settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

By all indications, some forces continue to ignore the well-known facts without even taking the trouble seriously to study the initiatives contained, in particular, in the communique of the 8th conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The fact is that Kampuchea and Vietnam have not only declared their readiness to pull out the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea as soon as the threat to that country's security is removed, but are doing precisely that. Since July 1982 their number has been annually cut as the situation in Kampuchea becomes more stable. As for members of the Khmer counterrevolutionary formations, the Kampuchean Government has granted amnesty to those who were misled but then sincerely gave up the struggle against Kampuchea and recognized its Constitution. Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann continue to act as accomplices of Pol Pot. Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, the Vietnamese foreign minister unequivocally said that those who wanted to bring Sihanouk back into Kampuchea were in effect opposing its right to self-determination.

The stand taken by the negotiators in Jakarta and Canberra towards Pol Pot and his clique has aroused the fury of the foreign masters of the Kampuchean people's enemies and their henchmen in Southeast Asia. They are going all out to save their principal stooge in the anti-Kampuchean "coalition," for without Pol Pot this "coalition" will become meaningless as will the Son Sann-Sihanouk screen concocted specially for him. Those who pose as human rights champions and pretend to be "defending the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination" are, in fact, trying to impose on the Kampucheans the man chiefly responsible for their tragedy - the leader of the genocide regime - Pol Pot and his myrmidons.

Among those most zealous in their support of the external imperialist and expansionist forces are certain quarters in Thailand which have allowed their country's territory to be used by the bands of Pol Pot and his accomplices and are today stoking up tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is through their fault that Thai aircraft violated Kampuchea's airspace 32 times between March 15 and 25 and Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory 52 times.

These quarters claim to be "the master of the situation" and the "guarantor" if a "settlement," devised outside Southeast Asia, could be imposed on the Kampuchean people. For instance, Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister of Thailand, has spoken of the possibility of "giving Vietnam guarantees that it will not be attacked by those who will take over Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country." Under pressure of the United States and its supporters, these quarters have countenanced the direct participation of Thailand in hostile actions against Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, trying at the same time to involve other ASEAN countries in these actions. Perhaps it is not accidental, JAKARTA POST writes, that Thailand's partners in ASEAN are concerned over their increasing dependence on the external forces which have taken an extremely hostile attitude towards the three countries of Indo-China.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are aware that the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is a complex process involving many problems. But given good will, these problems can be solved gradually, by achieving if only a partial settlement at first.

First of all, an end must be put to the dangerous situation created by the use of Thai territory against the three Indo-China countries. For this purpose it is necessary to remove Pol Pot and his confederates as a political and military force, create security zones on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border, and ensure security along all the borders of the Indo-China countries, in particular on the Vietnam-China border, where incessant armed provocations on the part of China are taking place. After that, other steps could be taken. This stand remains unchanged.

Thus, the polarization of forces around two tendencies is being observed in Southeast Asia. One of these tendencies favours the solution of problems through a political dialogue between the two groups of countries with a view to improving the situation in the region and establishing a zone of peace, good-neighbour relations and co-operation there. This tendency meets the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the region. The other tendency is opposed to dialogue and actually stands for one group of countries imposing their opinions and positions on the other group. It is advantageous for the foreign forces interested in the maintenance and aggravation of confrontation, as it alone opens the way for their interference.

The tendency in favour of dialogue is supported by all soberminded people in the region and throughout the world. The Soviet Union is convinced, as was reaffirmed at Andrey Gromyko's recent talks in Moscow with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, that a constructive dialogue between the counties of Indo-China and ASEAN is the only reasonable way towards an early improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia and a solution of outstanding problems.

Moscow reaffirmed its readiness to take part, jointly with the other permanent members of the Security Countil, in ensuring the agreements that may be reached between the countries of Indo-China and ASEAN.

U.S. MOVES IN MICRONESIA CHALLENGE TO UN

PM011045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

["Our commentary" by Dmitriy Kosyrev: "A Bridgehead for Militarists"]

[Text] On his way to visit China, the U.S. president and his large entourage stopped over on the Pacific island of Guam. There they were scheduled to meet the administrative heads of Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Marshall Islands, the Federal States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. The last four territories comprise Micronesia, placed under U.S. protectorate in 1947 by a UN resolution.

The President did not miss the opportunity to deliver yet another speech. Its text, carried by UPI, abounds with words about "firm partnership for the sake of peace and prosperity" and "a common desire to build a bright future." This is how U.S. relations with the population of the above-mentioned Pacific islands are presented.

And the real state of affairs? It is well known, for example, how Washington has "advanced" the requirement contained in the UN Charter of "political, economic, and social progress" for the 130,000 inhabitants of the trust territory. Some 32 percent of Micronesia's population are without work. The economy is being neglected. There are, however, sufficient funds available for the islands' militarization. Micronesia, spread over an area of the Pacific approximately equal to that of the United States itself -- together with Guam and other similar islands occupied by the United States -- is enmeshed in a net of military bases, testing grounds, and dumps for nuclear warheads and chemical weapons. New projects are under construction like, for example, a naval base and marine testing ground on the Carolinas. The Pentagon's advanced positions close to Asian shores are one of the pillars of U.S. nuclear strategy in the Pacific, a kind of rear for U.S. bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines.

Micronesia is now on the threshold of de facto annexation. It was previously divided into four parts, each one of which was "united" by Washington individually, covering this up by various legal formulas. Now the U.S. Congress has been presented with treaties on the "free union" of the Marshall Islands and the Federal States of Micronesia with the United States. Washington is thus attempting to finalize the prolonged process of swallowing up the islands. This is a direct challenge to the United Nations: After all, it is only the Security Council that can decide on the fate of trust territories.

All this reflects the sole context of U.S. militarist policy in the Pacific. The encroachments on Micronesia are a highly typical example of this policy.

CSSR'S INDRA 'HIGHLY PLEASED' WITH VISIT

PM011333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation headed by A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, departed Moscow 27 April. It was on an official friendly visit in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation consisted of: J. Marko, member of the CPSZ Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; V. David, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and chairman of the Chamber of People; D. Hanes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; J. Srb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; D. Vavrova, member of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium, member of the Chamber of People Constitutional and Legal Committee, and weaver at the Veba enterprise; J. Pancurova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the Chamber of People Constitutional and Legal Committee, and worker at the Chemlon enterprise; and L. Pipa, member of the Chamber of Nations Agriculture and Food Committee and instrument maker at the Topos enterprise.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; B.I. Stukalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; other officials; and CSSR Ambassador to the USSR M. Zavadil.

Prior to his departure, A. Indra said in an interview with a TASS correspondent: "The Federal Assembly delegation departs from your country highly pleased with the entire visit, which was useful and fruitful. I would like to thank the USSR Supreme Soviet for giving us an opportunity to exchange experience on the work of our parliaments. I am convinced that the delegation's visit will serve to further deepen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the all-round cooperation between our fraternal countries. The meetings and talks we had on Soviet soil have shown us the high opinion people in the Soviet Union have of the CPCZ's activity, its foreign policy course, and the state of relations between the CSSR and the USSR. This gives a good boost to our future work."

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH VISITING POLISH DELEGATION

PM011223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] On 27 April, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, met with W. Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is in our country in connection with the "Days of Polish Culture."

Their talk, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere, touched on questions of the further intensification and all-around development of bilateral Soviet-Polish cultural ties.

Taking part in the talk were W. Nawrocki, director of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, K. Zygulski, Polish minister of culture and art, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

IZVESTIYA CITES POLISH MINISTRY ON ECONOMIC TIES

PM011505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Service report: "Confidence Is Necessary: Polish Foreign Ministry Memorandum"]

[Text] The Polish Foreign Ministry has issued a memorandum on the subject of confidence-building in international economic relations. As the document notes, questions of restructuring international economic relations on a just, democratic basis are highly urgent. The growing economic cooperation between individual states and regions and the expansion of business contacts in various spheres constitute a beneficial process whose development exerts a positive influence on international relations.

However, political tension has recently been spreading to the economic sphere. In a growing number of instances, economic coercion is being used in pursuit of political objectives, and the practice of economic sanctions determined by political factors is growing. Such trends undermine established economic ties and retard the development of new ones, introducing an element of unreliability into economic contacts. These alarming features give rise to the need to develop constructive measures aimed at protecting economic relations, strengthening their stability, and endowing them with a long-term character.

The timeliness of such measures is obvious. It is also dictated by the fact that there is presently a lack of mechanisms for alleviating and resolving political disputes in economic cooperation. The rules which do exist in this sphere are scattered throughout many documents and do not comprise a logical whole. In other words, one urgent task in the sphere of international economic cooperation is the creation of a comprehensive catalog of confidence-building measures in the sphere of economic ties, and in the long-term the elaboration -- within the framework of the international community -- of a ban on the use or threat of economic pressure.

These are the aims of the resolution submitted by Poland to the United Nations on "Confidence-Building in International Economic Relations," adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 March. The approval of the Polish initiative indicates that ensuring economic security, eliminating discrimination in this sphere, and doing everything possible to extend business cooperation are the common aspirations of the majority of states.

The implementation of Poland's proposals could begin today. An important step along this path would be to halt the creation of new, extra-economic barriers to economic cooperation and to gradually eliminate existing barriers; to establish an atmosphere of confidence in economic contacts, which would be promoted by the creation of material guarantees of stability in relations between the partner states; and to introduce into international practice a range of measures to ensure economic security.

SOVIET, POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM011550 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A. G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, had a meeting 18 April with J. Wiejacz, Polish deputy foreign minister, during which they discussed questions of mutual interest.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON WORK OF POLISH SEJM SESSION

PM011054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Sejm Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr -- A session of the Polish Sejm has been held here. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic participated in its work.

H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, who delivered a report on the activity of people's councils during the period under review and on the preparations for the elections to local organs of people's power, pointed out in particular that in recent years the people's councils had become the object of an acute political struggle. The conflicts and disturbances provoked in the country and the pressure exerted on state establishments by counterrevolutionary elements could not fail to affect the work of local organs of power. However, the overwhelming majority of them withstood the severe test. They learned to work under more complex conditions and to uphold the interests of the state and the working people. Their independence in resolving various tasks of social development also increased.

Elections to the people's councils will be held this June. The elected deputies will work in accordance with the provisions of the new law on the people's councils, which provides for the sphere of their activity to be widened and for their role in managing the country to be enhanced. All this is to become a powerful factor in sucessfully fulfilling the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions and a new state in political and social normalization, the speaker emphasized.

The Sejm deputies adopted laws on the dissemination of culture, on the rights and duties of workers in cultural establishments, and on the establishment of the "40th Anniversary of Poland" medal. They also approved amendments to certain laws and examined other questions.

MSZMP'S OVARI MEETS WITH GORBACHEV, ZIMYANIN

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, together with a group of senior officials from the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 24-28 April. The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in ideological work and held meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and International Information Department, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

M. Ovari was received at the CPSU Central Committee by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an extensive exchange of work experiences on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and the subsequent plenums of both parties' Central Committees in the spheres of economic policy and mass political, information, and propaganda work. They discussed several practical questions on further deepening cooperation and joint actions by the CPSU and the MSZMP in these spheres.

Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai took part in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

TALYZIN, MALTSEV SEE FINLAND'S KOIVISTO DEPART

Koivisto Leaves for Crimea

PM011049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland left Moscow for Simferopol 27 April.

He was seen off at the airport by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.N. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; and other officials.

The sendoff party included A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Finnish, FRG Media Hail Visit

PM011448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 28 Apr -- The meeting between K.U. Chenrnko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finnish President M. Koivisto has generated intense interest in Finland. In the opinion of the Finnish press, it confirmed that the experience of the fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation very graphically affirms the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

As HELSINGIN SANOMAT notes, during the meeting, K.U. Chernenko noted that the Soviet leadership will continue to give special attention to questions concerning the consolidation of friendly relations with Finland.

Noting that Soviet-Finnish relations are developing on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRATTI stresses the importance of the tradition of personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland for further development of both countries.

In the opinion of the newspaper TIEDONANTAJA, regular meetings between the leaders of Finland and the Soviet Union are the best evidence of the friendly relations between the two countries, which the aggravation of the international situation cannot adversely affect. The Soviet-Finnish treaty, the newspaper writes, provides broad opportunities for promoting the consolidation of peace and international security.

Commenting on the results of the meeting, KANSAN UUTISET pointedly notes that the Soviet Union has again expressed its readiness to promote the creation of favorable conditions for implementing Finland's proposals on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone.

Bonn, 28 Apr -- During the talks between K.U. Chernenko and M. Koivisto, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes, the need was stressed for joint efforts by all states, large and small, to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe, to return interstate relations to the line of detente, to create an atmosphere of international trust and constructive cooperation, and to resolve disputes through honest, equal negotiations.

Both FRG television channels gave detailed information about the meeting in the Kremlin.

"During the talk," an ARD television announcer said, "the leaders of the USSR and Finland expressed themselves in favor of the further development of good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries. Both sides confirmed their determination to actively help eliminate the threat of war and curb the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. It was noted that under the present conditions, Finland's proposals on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone are assuming increasing urgency."

RIGHT WING FUELS NORDIC 'PERISCOPE PARANOIA'

PM011510 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 p 3

[A. Cherkudinov "Rejoinder": "Periscope Paranoia"]

[Text] The periscope of an unidentified submarine which popped up in a channel in the very center of the Danish port of Arhus did not frighten anybody -- the dove of peace was perched on it. The periscope itself was made from a piece of water main and fixed to the channel bed by local peace champions. Why they chose precisely this symbol is obvious. For more than 2 years now, certain people have been tirelessly searching for Soviet submarines near the shores of northern Europe. The Scandinavians themselves have dubbed this racket "periscope paranoia." But what is interesting is that the noise level rises every time the movement for peace and disarmament in the north of Europe is stepped up. Depth charges and hand grenade explosions reverberate . . . Apart from fish, they are intended to stun imaginary Soviet frogmen. Right-wing newspapers shriek away at the top of their lungs, and radio and television go along with them. This vociferous campaign has a clearly defined aim: To muffle the voice of reason, which is advocating that northern Europe be declared a nuclear-free zone. The Pentagon welcomes the myth about Soviet submarines and does its utmost to inflate it. The U.S. position is clear: Getting its NATO bloc partners -- Denmark and Norway -- to agree to further arms appropriations, break up Sweden's neutrality, and bring the country more in line with the Atlanticists' political course.

But what about the "Soviet submarines?" In actual fact, every time they turn out to be either a sewer pipe or a corroded part of a car pulled up from the sea bed -- in front of a great crowd of reporters avidly pursuing any cheap sensation -- by the people trying to find the underwater threat. Only once did this "threat" prove quite real and turn into a peril for Denmark's peaceful inhabitants. However, it by no means came from the East. The most up-to-date "Simpson" submarine built in the West German city of Kiel for the Chilean junta got entangled with a trawl during sea trials and pulled a 180-ton fishing trawler (Ane Katrine) and its crew down into the depths of the sea. This was not a chance happening! The hysteria around the "Soviet military threat" is a convenient cover for NATO, which is trying to fill the straits of the Baltic with its ships. The recent collision between the British antisubmarine frigate Plymouth and the West German Braunschwieg proves once again that the trawler was not the last victim of the constantly fueled panic.

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS STATION SET IN DANISH ISLANDS

PM010941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov article under the "Apposite Remarks" rubric: "Just What Kind of 'Farm' Is It in the Faeroes?"]

[Text] During the years of the North Atlantic bloc's existence, Washington has had great success in transforming West European countries' territory into arsenals of U.S. arms.

No NATO country, large or small, has escaped the Pentagon strategists' attention. The direct presence of U.S. troops, the stockpiling of heavy arms for contingents which are to come from across the ocean to reinforce the troops in Europe, control and communications centers, stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons, airfields, and missile sites -- these are the result of U.S. activity aimed at turning Europe into the forward bridgehead of U.S. global strategy.

The Pentagon's attention has been attracted even by the Faeroe Islands (translated literally, the name means Sheep islands), which belong to Denmark. As is well known, they are situated in an area of the northeast Atlantic, which is very important from a military standpoint and makes it possible to control not only the oceans and seas surrounding Europe, but also the European Continent itself.

According to Danish press information, it is a secret U.S. military installation rather than a peaceful sheep farm that can be found in these islands near the village of (Sornfelli). The newspaper INFORMATION points out that it is here, 30 km from Torshavn, that 1 of the 15 U.S. NARS (North Atlantic Radio System) special tropospheric communications stations has been built and is in operation.

NARS, it is pointed out, is designed to transmit top-secret information for the U.S. "intelligence community" directly to its main center at Fort Meade (in the United States). It is also claimed that NARS is widely used by the U.S. intelligence service not only against the socialist countries, but also against America's West European allies.

In this context, it is obvious why neither Denmark nor the United States' other bloc allies are permitted to even enter the Pentagon "farm" at (Sornfelli), which is serviced exclusively by U.S. personnel.

The Western press also stresses that NARS, which plays a great role in the detection of foreign aircraft, ships, and submarines, is also part of the communications and control system for the U.S. nuclear forces in Europe. This, so to speak, is the "nub" of the whole question concerning the station on the Faeroes. The role of the Faeroes station is enhanced many times over by the reinforcement of the U.S. nuclear grouping in Europe with Pershing and cruise missiles. Its retransmitters and amplifiers carry information for the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles: the coordinates of the targets selected for destruction are received from the intelligence centers across the ocean and flight instructions for the memory banks of the missiles' on-board computers are relayed to Europe.

But what about Copenhagen's well-known position on the use of Danish territory by the United States and other NATO countries? The Danish journal FORSVAR comments on this question that the "construction of the U.S. NARS station at (Sornfelli) is unique." Why? First, the station does not belong to the system of similar NATO installations. And second, it is the only military installation on Danish territory built without parliamentary control or approval (unlike the U.S. bases in Greenland).

In this context, it is no wonder that the question raised by the Danish public about the U.S. military installation on the Faeroes has caused open dissatisfaction among the Pentagon's generals. They are irritated all the more by the fact that the local Faeroes parliament has declared its islands a "nuclear-free zone" and has opposed any foreign presence on the islands and in their territorial waters.

MOSCOW PREVIEWS SPANISH KING'S VISIT TO USSR

LD272215 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] It has been announced that at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, his majesty the king of Spain, Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sofia will pay an official visit to the USSR in the middle of May. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes in this regard:

This is the first visit to our country by a Spanish head of state, and will reaffirm the successful development of Soviet-Spanish collaboration. The commencement of this collaboration was made 7 years ago with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. In spite of the differences in sociopolitical regimes and disregarding those who wish to cast shadows on it or greet it with suspicion, in all these years bilateral cooperation has gone from strength to strength and has spread into different spheres.

In May last year, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran visited our country. In the negotiations held in Moscow, both sides expressed their conviction that the primordial task of all states consists of eliminating the threat of war and in preventing the nuclear arms race. Both sides spoke in favor of guaranteeing security in Europe. Fernando Moran described the Soviet proposal to convert the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone as valuable.

The USSR's position on these current problems is well known. The USSR is doing everything to guarantee peace on our continent. It is also with this objective in mind that the constructive initiatives our country has recently promoted were formulated.

Last January's visit to the USSR by a delegation of Spanish parliamentarians constituted a new step along the path of the development of Soviet-Spanish political contacts. The common opinion was expressed that nothing should hinder the development of collaboration between the USSR and Spain, and that in other countries they can do much by joining their efforts to guarantee security and preserve peace in the whole world. Quite a few examples can be quoted which corroborate the evident mutual advantages of collaboration between our two countries. In this way, in the last few years trade exchange has increased five times, going beyond the sum of $600 million.

The agreement signed in Madrid in February on the development of economic and industrial collaboration grants special importance to the promotion of new means of collaboration, such as the planning and building of new industrial firms, the supply of machinery and installations for the mining, coal-mining, steel, energy, electronics, and telecommunications industries. The agreement is being fulfilled successfully in the area of navagation, whereby orders for repairs to Soviet ships annually distributed through Spain guarantee work to several thousand shipyard workers. The USSR and Spain are countries with rich cultures, and it is worth pointing out that collaboration in this sphere is the most wide-ranging and dynamic. It is a question of exchanges of painting masterpieces, of theater tours and tours by musicians, of performances by eminent artists and of symposiums by cultural celebrities.

This is the significance of all that has been achieved in the development of Soviet-Spanish links and we now believe that the important thing is to determine how to realize those possibilities as yet untouched with a view to widening mutual comprehension and collaboration between both countries. The first official visit to the USSR by the head of the Spanish state, King Juan Carlos, can give impetus to the development of fruitful collaboration that would respond to the interests of both countries.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS MEET IN ALGIERS

PM011424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov report: "Step Toward Unity"]

[Text] Algiers -- A meeting of representatives of the main Palestinian resistance movement organizations has ended here after 4 days. Delegations from Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine took part.

The country's mass media, analyzing the concluding communique on the session's results, note the constructive nature of the discussions held, which were an important step along the path of overcoming the disagreements that have arisen in the PLO. The Algiers meeting took place to search for ways of resolving the problems that persist, and demonstrated the participants' desire to find the best possible formula for a consensus between the organizations belonging to the PLO. In this connection political observers regard as positive the session's recommendation that wide national dialogue be organized as a prelude to the convocation of the next session of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

POSSIBLE U.S. EMBASSY MOVE TO JERUSALEM HIT

PM011334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Pavlov report: "Legitimizing the Annexation"]

[Text] Cairo -- The U.S. Congress discussion of the question of transferring the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jersualem has aroused a sharp reaction both in Egypt's leadership and among broad sociopolitical circles.

"The transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is a violation of UN resolutions, since the eastern sector of that holy city is part of the Arab territory occupied by Israel of 1967," Kamal ad-Din Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated in a Sudanese television interview.

Earlier, the Salvadoran ambassador to Egypt was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, where a representation was made to him concerning the Salvadoran Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. As is known, El Salvador was the second state, after Costa Rica, to decide to take this step. Egypt has broken off diplomatic relations with them. So is the United States to be the third state to take this step?!

With the conclusion of the bilateral "strategic cooperation" agreement, relations between the old allies, Washington and Tel Aviv, entered a qualitatively new stage. The U.S. Administration has always gambled on Israel in its Near East policy. To please the Tel Aviv bosses, the partner across the ocean is prepared to take a step that not only constitutes breaking a UN resolution, but is also an open challenge to the Arab countries really seeking a just peace in the Near East.

Israel's interest in the transfer of foreign embassies to Jerusalem is clear. As for Washington, it would not be the first time it has broken a UN resolution and has defied public opinion where its notorious "vital interests" are concerned.

EGYPT TO BREAK TIES OVER EMBASSY TRANSFERS

LD011623 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Cairo May 1 TASS -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that his country will break off diplomatic relations with any state without exception, which will move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

As is known, Washington is now considering the U.S. Embassy's transfer to Jerusalem, which would signify U.S. direct support to the annexation of the eastern (Arab) part of the city illegally proclaimed by Israeli expansionists the capital of Israel.

LEBANESE SITUATION, U.S.-ISRAELI CAMPAIGN VIEWED

PM011415 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Musayelyan article: "The Impotence of Force"]

[Excerpt] As the situation in Beirut has increasingly assumed a tendency toward normalization, Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil has pursued active consultations on the creation of a government of national unity, instructing former Prime Minister R. Karami to form a new cabinet. The 63-year-old politician has led the government nine times previously. He was one of the initiators of the creation of the Lebanese Front for National Salvation, which united in its ranks the country's patriotic forces condemning the Israeli occupation and advocating broad social and political reforms.

As an AFP correspondent reports, "the new cabinet, which will apparently comprise 24-26 ministers, will include two new deputy prime ministers' posts. W. Junblatt, Druze leader, and N. Birri, who represents the largest community of Shi'ite Muslims, may be appointed to these posts. W. Junblatt will most probably deal with questions of ensuring security and defense, while N. Birri will deal with the economy." According to other foreign sources, these two politicians will be offered posts as ministers without portfolio. It is also reported that an accord on an increase in the number of parliamentary deputies to 130 has been reached in principle.

And though there are still several difficulties on the path of normalizing the situation in Lebanon -- for instance, Fadi Afram, commander of the right-wing armed groupings, and the traitor Pierre Yazbik, who replaced Haddad in southern Lebanon, have said that they will not recognize the new government -- the first positive progress is indisputable.

Having failed to carry out their plans by means of armed intervention, Washington and Tel Aviv -- like drowning men -- are clutching at opportunities for any aggravation of the situation in and around Lebanon. Not a day goes by without the United States and Israel making threats to Syria. Preferring to turn a blind eye to the objective facts -- for instance, the fact that the Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting promoted positive progress in the land of cedars -- they accuse Damascus of every mortal sin and threaten it with "punishment."

Along with political blackmail, a campaign of direct military pressure is underway. The picture taking shape is highly reminiscent of the hysteria which the "strategic allies" usually fuel on the eve of a large-scale adventure. The recent pronouncements by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz introduce additional features to this picture. He said at a press conference: "Things will probably get worse before they get better."

All this shows that the United States has by no means abandoned its strategic concept in the Near East. Such an approach, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, requires no special subtlety. "All you need for this is to imagine mentally the movement of figures on a chessboard with the military pieces in your possession."

It is easy to see that here we are dealing with a typical recurrence of the current U.S. Administration's foreign policy -- a simplistic "black and white" approach to political problems. As in Central America and West Europe, Washington is completely ignoring the role of local social forces and the will of free peoples in the Near East. "When the U.S. Administration became involved in Lebanese affairs," the magazine NEWSWEEK admits, "it was guided by the worthless ideas with which its political baggage is crammed."

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF EXPECTED

NC280813 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Intensifying Its Military Presence in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] A few days ago a U.S. delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy visited some Persian Gulf and Near East countries. U.S. Defense Department officials, who were members of this delegation, played a major part in the talks.

The New York-based WALL STREET JOURNAL reveals the true objective of this trip by Washington's envoy, pointing out that the United States intends to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf to pave the way for military intervention there. According to this U.S. newspaper, President Reagan has signed a confidential directive that envisages [words indistinct] extraordinary plans, and the use by the U.S. Armed Forces of military bases and of other springboards in the Persian Gulf. In these extraordinary plans the considerable increase in the number of U.S. military bases in the Near and Middle East should also be included. This is why high-ranking Pentagon officials were included in the U.S. delegation headed by Richard Murphy and why during these talks the officials tried very hard to gain military concessions.

Needless to say, during the past few years Washington has established a [words indistinct] vast network of military installations in the Persian Gulf to be used by the meddling Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. A large quantity of U.S. equipment and ammunition has been stored on the U.S. base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, as well as on bases in Saudi Arabia. Squadrons of U.S. fighters have access to Omani airports situated near the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz. The role of the Al-Jufayr naval base in Bahrain is increasing. At present, the U.S. armada, consisting of troop-landing ships and headed by the La Salle, is stationed at Al-Jufayr base. U.S. cargo planes and helicopters are deployed in a secret section of Bahrain International Airport, which is a few miles from the Al-Jufayr base.

Relying on the military bases set up in Southwest Asia, the U.S. imperialists have placed the entire Persian Gulf under their supervision and use these bases to launch aggressive acts against countries of the region. It is sufficient to refer to the U.S. militarists' brigandry in April 1980 when a group of murderous U.S. commandos landed near Tabas, Iran. Airports in Oman as well as the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia were used for this operation. This abortive adventurism was disgracefully defeated.

Now, after the signing of the confidential directives by President Reagan on the heightening of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, Washington intends to resort to new similar adventurism but on a vaster scale. To prepare for such acts, the head of the White House sent Murphy on a visit to the Persian Gulf. As pointed out by Iranian Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i, Murphy's trip was intended to pave the way for new plottings and provocations in the Persian Gulf.

The REUTER correspondent in Turkey recently pointed out that this activity by the U.S. militarists is aimed at Iran. In his report from Ankara he pointed out that, under U.S. pressure, Turkey has agreed to allow U.S. military bases to be set up in the southeast of the country. They will be used in the case of attack from the Persian Gulf. The REUTER correspondent (?added that these bases) will be prepared for the RDF, which may be used to attack northern Iran.

While preparing for the implementation of its dangerous and long-range plans in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. Administration is using the Iran-Iraq war as a cover. It is interesting that Murphy and the Pentagon representatives who accompanied him on his visit to the Persian Gulf repeatedly pointed out in their talks the need to ensure free navigation in the area. However, these words are only a smokescreen for steps that Washington intends to take and which are aimed at preparing for new armed adventures in the Persian Gulf.

SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSPORTATION MEETING HELD

NC270828 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The 12th session of the Standing Soviet-Iranian Transportation Subcommittee, which operates within the framework of the Standing Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation Committee, ended in Tehran. The talks, held alternately in Moscow and in Tehran within the framework of the Standing Transportation Subcommittee, regulate and direct the two countries' vast and diversified relations in the field of transportation.

In view of the daily-increasing transportation of imports and exports from Europe to Iran and the transportation of Iranian commodities from Iran to Europe through Soviet territory, it becomes clear that the two countries' cooperation in the field of transportation is of special importance. In view of the difficulties that now exist in the transportation of Iranian commodities through the Persian Gulf ports, the transit routes from Europe to Iran passing through Soviet territory acquire more importance.

Thus, the 12th session of the Standing Transportation Subcommittee enjoys the special attention of both Soviet and Iranian transportation organizations. During this session, various problems were discussed pertaining to the transportation of import, export, and transit commodities by train and by trucks through the border towns of Julfa, Astara, and Bajgiran, as well as the transportation of goods through Caspian Sea ports. During the talks, the two sides announced that the volume of transportation through Soviet territory by train, trucks, and vessels in 1983 increased considerably in comparison with the previous year. Approximately one-fifth of Iran's total imports are transported to Iran through Soviet territory. Moreover, during the talks the mode of cooperation between Soviet and Iranian organizations in setting up transportation installations was discussed. The two sides agreed to continue cooperation in the preparation of plans for the 175-km Mashhad-Sarakhs railway. With the implementation of this plan Iran will be able to obtain another route linking Iran's rail with the Soviet rail and it can thus transport its commodities to Japan through the shortest transit route by Soviet rail.

At the Transportation Subcommittee's session, many other problems regarding the transportation of commodities between the two countries were discussed. The 12th session of the Soviet-Iranian Standing Transportation Subcommittee ended with the signing of a protocol. This protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Vitaliy Sosnin, deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Roads and Transport [title as heard] and head of the Soviet side on the subcommittee; and on the Iranian side by Mehdi Karbasian, under secretary of the Roads and Transportation Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran and head of the Iranian side on the subcommittee. At the official ceremony during which the protocol was signed in the presence of Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vil Boldyrev, representatives of the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry, and other officials, the heads of the Soviet and Iranian delegations pointed out that great possibilities exist for the expansion of joint relations in the field of transportation.

COMPARISON ON ARKHIPOV-RAMADAN MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 28 April First Edition publishes on page 4 a report on Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan's talks in Moscow, entitled "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page H 1 of the 27 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Talks End," and was found to be identical except for the following:

The PRAVDA report begins: [Text] Talks ended in the Kremlin 26 April between...

Paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads:...mutually beneficial basis. In this connection, Ivan Arkhipov and...(adding words)

From the end of the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds:

Participating in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were: on the Soviet side -- Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and other officials; on the Iraqi side -- S. Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; A.M.H. 'Alwan, first deputy minister of oil; H. an-Najafi, manager of the Central Bank; and other officials.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT MOZAMBIQUE SITUATION

PM011602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, A. Serbin, and I. Tarutin: "Mozambique-84: The Republic on the Alert"

[Excerpts] Maputo-Moscow -- We flew from Maputo to Beira, Mozambique's second largest city. The 1-hour flight is not only quicker, but also the safest way to travel. The overland route is frequently risky: The highways in the country's provinces are special targets for attacks by armed gangs from the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" [MNR]. It came to mind how, during our meeting in Maputo, Mia Couto, director of the country's largest newspaper NOTICIAS, said with alarm that his deputy had gone to the neighboring province and there had been no news from him for several days. Soon afterwards we read an obituary in the newspaper. A prominent journalist, Pedro Tivane, had been cruelly murdered in his car together with his wife and baby son on the highway about 60 km from the capital....

Over the past few months, the Armed Forces and the people's militia have dealt several harsh blows to MNR formations. Many bases have been destroyed and thousands of bandits have been killed or captured. Nevertheless, the situation remains serious, and there was not a single conversation in which the Mozambican comrades did not speak about armed banditry. It is clear that an undeclared war is being waged against the young republic, and that it is being waged by the racist South African regime with help from MNR. The socialist goals of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party, the independent foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Mozambique, its support for the South West African People's Organization in Namibia and for the African National Congress which heads the South African people's struggle for freedom -- all this has and continues to infuriate the imperialists and colonialists. Repeatedly resorting to acts of direct aggression, even going as far as the bombing of Maputo, the South African racists have been basically counting on Mozambique's destabilization from within.

"The bandits are a component of the Armed Forces of South Africa, which serves as the vanguard of imperialism in Southern Africa and is destabilizing the situation in the region," Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and governor of Sofala Province, said in a conversation with the PRAVDA delegation. "Fulfilling the decisions of our party's fourth congress, which took place under the slogan 'Defending the motherland, combatting starvation, and building socialism,' we now consider that our basic task is to liquidate the armed gangs and increase the output of food products.

"A military-patriotic training campaign is in progress all over the country now," he went on. "A law on universal military service was adopted recently. People's militia courses are being set up. We also have them in Beira."

We went there recently. More than 3,000 people are attending the 3-month courses. Tactical instruction being given and parade ground marching was being practiced on the lawns of the large part, which had previously been used by the colonialists as a golf course. Under the burning sun, the students -- including quite a few women -- were mastering the elements of military science with literally sweat on their brows.

"Economic questions are being resolved in parallel with military matters." Comrade Marcelino dos Santos went on, continuing the conversation at the premises of the Beira provincial party committee. "Our country has been suffering from drought, while quite recently we had floods in the north. People in Mozambique remember well the assistance given to us by the Soviet Union during the hard times. Thanks to this assistance, the consequences of natural calamities are being successfully overcome. Our main attention in the economic sphere is concentrated on raising the output of food products to put an end to starvation and its consequences. This is a very complex task. Many of Mozambique's citizens, for example, want to participate in the struggle against the armed bandits. But the people are hungry, unclothed, and barefoot; diseases are rampant. The peasants have no chance to work the land normally. Victory over the armed bandits will help us to a large extent in solving all these problems."

In the opinion of our interlocutors in Maputo and Beira, the recent agreement between Mozambique and South Africa is primarily meant to serve the attainment of this goal. The final talks on this agreement were taking place at the very time we were in Mozambique. This is approximately how people explained what was happening to us. From the very first days of its existence, Mozambique advocated peace in the region, but its proposals encountered opposition from South Africa, whose authorities were mainly counting on methods of aggression and subversion. Nevertheless, Pretoria failed to overthrow the Mozambique people's government by the use of arms.

Our Mozambican interlocutors, when talking about the agreement, spoke primarily of their great hopes that if South Africa were to honor its pledges, this would make it possible to "switch off" the gangs' supplies and quickly deal with them. They emphasized that the country needs peace most of all.

Time will show how events will develop. Meanwhile, the racist South African regime, enjoying full support from the United States, has been and remains the main organizer of the undeclared war in southern Africa, a tool for the enslavement of peoples. Using the carrot and stick method and playing on the African states' desire to live in peace under conditions of stability, the United States and its allies are striving to impose their will on the peoples in southern Africa. We were told that the imperialists will fail in this and that Mozambique will remain in its positions of solidarity with the fighters against apartheid and the victims of South African aggression. The Mozambican comrades also made it repeatedly understood that Pretoria remains an enemy of socialism and may try to take advantage of the concluded agreement for economic and ideological infiltration in Mozambique; therefore, care, alertness, and high vigilance are needed. A commentary by the Mozambican news agency AIM, for example, said a few days ago: "Imperialism has failed to put an end to socialism in Mozambique by military means. Now it is trying to do so economically." The commentary notes in this connection that the republic "will not find it easy to defend itself from the invasion by capital.... But we are ready to safeguard our national interests under each contract that has been signed." Mozambique President Samora Machel, touching on the agreement, said the following in one of his speeches: "There can be no question of any coexistence in the ideological sphere. We are different from one another. Our systems are antagonistic. We are for socialism, we are against capitalism."

Our meetings with workers, peasants, party workers, and professional colleagues invariably reflected friendly attitudes toward our country and lively interest in it. Distance was no obstacle. We felt how highly the young republic values the invariable support recently expressed by the Soviet leadership for Mozambique and the other "frontline" states, as well as for the fighters for southern Africa's liberation from racism and colonialism.

"Relations between the CPSU and Frelimo already have a long history," Comrade Marcelino dos Santos said in the above-mentioned conversation. "Following the gaining of independence, they also started developing at the state level. We consider our cooperation to be a contribution to the struggle for peace. The Frelimo Party and all Mozambican people highly value the cooperation with the Soviet Union, both during the war of liberation and now. We are expanding our links in the economic, defense, and all other spheres.

"Our cooperation is developing in industry, agriculture, the extraction of minerals, the education sphere, and so on. There are many Soviet specialists in Mozambique -- doctors, teachers, and geologists. This cooperation is yielding rich fruit and we are confident and hopeful that it will be preserved.

"We know about the peace policy implemented by the Soviet Union, and especially about its struggle against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe. The Frelimo Party and Mozambique support these efforts by the USSR. Here in southern Africa we are also struggling for peace and against bases in the Indian Ocean. We fully support the Soviet Union's peace policy and initiatives and are convinced that they will yeild their results," Marcelino dos Santos declared in conclusion.

...Mozambique is now living through a complex stage of development. But after meeting the remarkable and brave people, tempered in the struggle for freedom and a new life, we got the impression that the Mozambican people will honorably overcome all hardships. In this connection, one automatically recalls the seemingly frail palm trees along the Maputo shoreline which have withstood the harsh pressure of the elements.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GHANA -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ghana for 1984-1985 has been signed in Accra. The document envisages establishing and developing bilateral contacts in the sphere of science and exchange of information on the issues of health **care**. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Apr 84 LD]

BOGOMOLOV ASSAILS 'OCEAN VENTURE' MANEUVERS

PM010846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Text] Havana -- Dozens of warships, 250 aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, and more than 30,000 soldiers and Marines are participating in the Pentagon's routine "Ocean Venture-84" maneuvers, which are now taking place in the Caribbean and Central American region. These "games" link together a whole series of regional exercises by the American military off the coasts of Nicaragua, on the territory of Honduras, and in the Panama Canal Zone.

It is, in point of fact, a question of the largest U.S. naval exercises since those which preceded the invasion of Grenada last October. What aggressive action is being rehearsed this time? This is a far from rhetorical question, for it is no coincidence that Vieques -- a small island near Puerto Rico, where operations have already been rehearsed repeatedly for the lightning capture of the territory of nearby countries -- is once again the target of the "training" landing by American forces. Nor is it a coincidence that the participants in the maneuvers again include the 82d Airborne Division. This is the same one as stained itself with the blood of Grenada's defenders and, even earlier, dealt with the patriots of the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Cuba is a special target. It is characteristic that Washington tries to justify these maneuvers with the myth of the "Soviet threat." Their purpose, the official statement reads, is to "defend freedom of shipping in view of the threat of an increased Soviet military presence" in Cuba"(!). Moreover, the American base at Guantanamo has become one of the chief centers during the maneuvers.

What cynicism the Washington administration displays, all the same: To organize ostentatious shootings on foreign soil and at the same time expatiate on "Moscow's intrigues," to mine Nicaraguan ports and at the same time discourse on "freedom of shipping," to make much of the notorious "program of democracy and public diplomacy" while in fact conducting "gunboat diplomacy." And, after all this, to still be surprised that the policy of the White House in Central America and the Caribbean does not enjoy popularity.

The strategists on the banks of the Potomac maintain that the program of the maneuvers has nothing to do either with the civil war in El Salvador, or with the fueling of tension on the borders of revolutionary Nicaragua, or with attempts to intimidate socialist Cuba. However, Latin Americans are not taken in by such ruses. They resolutely demand an end to the saber rattling off their shores and the rejection of the "big stick" policy with which Washington is stubbornly trying to reverse the historical process of the continent's liberation from the yoke of imperialism and reaction.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO CUBA

PM011451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V. Ye. Odintsov, first secretary of the North Osetian CPSU Obkom, was in the Republic of Cuba 20-27 April.

The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the PCC's work in the training, placement and education of cadres.

The delegation was received by J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS COLOMBIA

Meeting With Betancur

PM011247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "USSR-Colombia: Delegation Received"]

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has received a Soviet delegation headed by A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, which is on a visit here.

During their conversation, an exchange of opinions on questions of expanding and strengthening friendly ties and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries took place. The delegation is taking part in the work of a routine session of the Soviet-Colombian Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

PM010849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Colombia-USSR: Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Bogota, 28 Apr -- The latest session of the Soviet-Colombian Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended here.

A protocol was signed that reflects both sides' desire to strengthen and expand their cooperation in the power industry, mining, coal, petroleum, and other spheres.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV ADDRESSES MAY DAY RECEPTION

LD011616 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- Soviet trade unions call on the working people of the entire world to further step up the movement to stave off the threat of nuclear war and insure peace and international security, Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said here today.

He was speaking at a reception for representatives of the trade union and working class movement who had arrived in Moscow from 108 countries to attend the celebrations of May Day, the holiday of the working people's international solidarity.

"Construction and peace," Shalayev said, "Are the essence of the policy followed by the Soviet state and the Soviet trade unions." He said this has been strikingly confirmed by today's demonstration in the Soviet capital.

Speaking at the reception, Krishna Gopal Srivastava, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, said that the guests from abroad attending May Day festivities in Moscow had been able to see for themselves the Soviet people's sincere peaceableness and determination to safeguard world peace.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity.

FESTIVE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION HELD IN KIEV

AU011050 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0545 GMT on 1 May carries a 130-minute live relay of May Day celebrations at the October Revolution Square in Kiev. The relay begins with slogans recited by the announcers. While describing the scene at the festive square, the announcers mention the presence of red banners, slogans, colorful posters, and state banners of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and other union republics. In the center of the square facing the central tribune, the portraits of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are reported displayed. "A large panel decorating the facade of the Main Post Office bears the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman: The party firmly advances along the path chosen, the path of communist creation and peace," says an announcer.

The festive tribunes are said to be filled by "party veterans, front-ranking production workers, winners of May Day competitions, representatives of ministries, departments, party administrative, and public organizations, scientists, cultural figures, Soviet soldiers, and guests from other Soviet cities," as well as "staff members of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev."

At 0600 GMT "the republic's Communist Party and government leaders" are reported to mount the central tribune. "They are warmly welcomed by the audience," an announcer says.

The beginning of the festive demonstration is reported at 0603 GMT. According to an announcer, the participants at the head of the column carry the Banner of Kiev, the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, the banners of front-ranking city enterprises, a portait of Lenin, as well as portaits of unidentified "CPSU Central Committee Politburo members."

As the columns of demonstrators march past the tribune, martial music and shouts of "hurrah" can be heard in the background. One of the announcers emphasizes that the "Communists and all Soviet people have warmly approved the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our country's working people know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as a prominent party figure and statesman, a tested leader and Leninist, and a staunch champion of peace and socialism." Speaking about labor successes scored by city workers, the announcers repeatedly refer to Chernenko's speeches on various subjects and state the people's resolve to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's April Plenum and of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At 0610 GMT, a group of young women in Ukrainian folk dresses are reported to present flowers to unidentified "Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders" on the central tribune.

The announcers alternate in describing the colorful columns, which carry a large globe representing the struggle for peace; the stream of slogans and posters with diagrams and figures on labor successes; in reciting patriotic poetry; and in interrupting the relay to interview individual demonstrators or to give accounts of the festivities in other Ukrainian cities. Young Pioneers, athletes, and gymnasts are reportedly the last column to march past the tribune. The demonstration ends at 0755 GMT.

"The demonstration participants," says an announcer, "have affirmed their unanimous loyalty to the cause of the working people's international solidarity and to the ideals of peace, democracy, and socialism. The festive demonstration has turned into another symbol of the faithfulness of Kiev's inhabitants, as well as of all the working people of the republic and the country at large, to the great Leninist banner of communism."

The relay does not contain speeches by any leaders. Aside from Chernenko, the only other leader to be mentioned in the relay by name is Shcherbitskiy as the main speaker at the recent Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV CONGRATULATE RAILROAD WORKERS

PM011605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Congratulatory Message: "On the Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General M. Makartsev, chief of Railroad Troops

To Comrade Lieutenant General A. Stolyarov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate

To servicemen, workers, and employees of the Railroad Troops -- Construction workers on the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad

Dear Comrades!

We cordially congratulate you on the splendid labor victory -- completion of laying the main track and inaugurating through train traffic on the section of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad between Tynda and Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

The achievement was the result of the selfless labor of the Railroad Troops' personnel, workers, and employees and of the great purposeful organizational, ideological, and mass political work by commanders, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Addressing the April Plenum of the party's Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized the need to develop the masses' initiative and creativity and to actively involve them in resolving the main problems of social life.

Such a major construction project as the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is a concrete contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a new page in the Railroad Troops' glorious history, and a real school of courage and fortitude, of servicemen's combat and special training, and of their labor and moral education.

We express the firm confidence that the Railroad Troops' personnel and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad servicemen, closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, will continue to persistently master weapons and hardware, enhance vigilance and combat readiness, and improve military and specialized skill, and will make every effort to fulfill the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, successfully complete the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, and raise the country's economic and defense might to a new level.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and new successes in resolving the tasks set the Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums, and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING

PM010853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the tasks of RSFSR ministers and departments and local soviet and economic organs arising from the results of the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex and from the speech at the conference by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session noted that last year the republic's gross agricultural output increased by 6.3 percent; there was an increase in the harvest of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, and vegetables; the plans for the purchase of all types of livestock products were fulfilled; the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy strengthened considerably; and a trend emerged toward the more prudent and economical management of production.

However, the growth rate for the production of the most important agricultural products and the sector's economic indicators still do not meet the targets set by the Food Program. Agriculture's key problem -- to steadily increase the production of grain, particularly of strong and durum strains of wheat and hulled and pulse crops -- remains unresolved. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are slow in introducing scientifically validated arable farming systems and are violating agrotechnical requirements, while nearly one-third of the republic's farms have not assimilated crop rotations. Irrigated and drained lands, fertilizers, equipment, feed, and other material resources are not being used with the necessary efficiency.

In a number of areas, production is accompanied by high expenditure. Intrafarm financial autonomy has not been disseminated widely enough. A situation has arisen in which wages are growing faster than labor productivity. The organization of the work of enterprises in the procurement, processing, and service sectors still does not meet the requirements of the Food Program.

After examining a plan of measures to implement the tasks arising from the results of the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium approved it and instructed RSFSR ministries and departments to institute monitoring the fulfillment of these measures systematically.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined, among other questions, the work of the All-Russian Volunteer Fire Fighting Society, the implementation of comprehensive repair, modernization, and restoration of the buildings of the capital, and expansion of the State Russian Museum in Leningrad.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS IN GEORGIA

At Party Aktiv Session

LD251134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the Georgian party aktiv took place in Tbilisi today. The participants discussed the results of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum's decisions and the speech by Comrade Chernenko. The rapporteur for the meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers paid special attention to the importance of ensuring full realization of the huge potential of the soviets and the rights and credentials given to them in accordance with the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and control. The speakers proposed practical suggestions for enhancing the role of local soviets in economic and cultural building. It was pointed out that it is necessary to persistently root out instances of formalism in the work of the soviet bodies and to enhance the responsibility of deputies. Connected with the issues for improving the activities of the soviets, the meeting also discussed tasks related to implementing the reform of the general educational and vocational schools.

Addresses Tbilisi Seminar

LD271618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The forms and methods of analyzing public opinion were discussed at a republican conference-seminar which ended in Tbilisi today. Those taking part, ideological workers and sociologists, emphasized the important role of studying public opinion for solving social and economic problems and for the organization of ideopolitical and moral education. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, addressed the seminar.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS PLENUM, CONFERENCE

Addresses Ukraine Plenum

LD261412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Ways of further intensifying production, ideologically ensuring the fulfillment of plans and sccialist pledges, and improving the work of soviets of people's deputies are at the center of attention of those taking part in the Central Committee plenums of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine and Belorussia today. They discussed the results of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of party organizations emerging from its decisions and from the speech by Comrade Chernenko at the plenum.

Kiev: Over the past few years in the Ukraine, numerous comprehensive measures have been carried out directed at expanding the powers of the soviets of people's deputies. Now over 526,000 people's electees are taking a direct part in controlling affairs of state. They are the best representatives of the working class, collective farm peasantry, and intelligentsia. These facts were quoted in the report by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the other speeches. It was stressed that the role of the soviets in solving national economic and sociocultural tasks has grown. The plenum outlined a broad program of organizational and mass political work.

Minsk: Positive tendencies are being strengthened in the development of the national economy of Belorussia. The volume of overall industrial output in the country [as heard] increased by 6.7 percent in this quarter. Labor productivity rose by 5.7 percent. The quarterly plan has been fulfilled for purchases of stock-breeding products. The number of farms suffering losses has been reduced. The speaker, Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and others who spoke, stressed that one of the main spheres of party activity is the economy and the successful solution of the social tasks of the 5-year plan.

Plenum Communique

AU271300 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 26 April 1984.

Participating in the plenum proceedings were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Ukrainian ministers, and leaders of some other republic-level organizations who do not belong to either the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, as well as directors of individual schools, teachers, and scientists.

The plenum examined the results of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the decisions and Comrade Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

A report was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Participating in the discussion were Comrades Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgrad Obkom first secretary; Orlov, rolling mill operator at the Ordzhonikidze Zaporozhstal Metallurgical Combine in Zaporozhye; Statinov, Donetsk Oblispolkom chairman; Fomenko, Ukrainian minister of education; Panasenko, Volyn Obkom first secretary; People's Teacher of the USSR Zakharenko, director of the Sofiyevka secondary school in Cherkassy Oblast; (Medveyev), Dnepropetrovsk Gorispolkom chairman; Ovsiyenko, director of the secondary vocational and technical school No 17 in Karkov; Korniyenko, Ternopol Obkom first secretary; Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; Kushnirova, Shostka Gorkom first secretary in Sumy Oblast; Honored Agronomist Granat of the Ukrainian SSR, chief agronomist at the Vatutin Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast; Voronenko, general director of the Lvov 50th Anniversary of October Production Association; and Mironenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary.

A concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Shcherbitskiy.

The decision adopted unanimously by the plenum on the issue discussed has been published in the press.

At Ukraine CP Conference

AU301012 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, a conference with obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen examined on 27 April the organizational and political work carried out to abide by the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, by the theses and conclusions set forth in the speeches delivered by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, as well as by the decisions of the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A speech at the conference was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. He tackled some tasks involving the fulfillment of the plans for the economic and social development of the republic and further improvements in the style and methods of work in party organizations.

Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, set forth tasks for implementing measures endorsed by the CPSU Central Committee to make the production of grain and other crops more stable, as well as tasks concerning the current agricultural issues.

Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, tackled some questions involving internal party work.

Participating in the discussion were Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; and obkom first secretaries: Boyko from Dnepropetrovsk, Lutak from Cherkassy, and Morgun from Poltava.

D.A. KUNAYEV ADDRESSES PLENUM IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD271657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Participants in a plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee today outlined measures to improve the work of the soviets of people's deputies and the management of economic and cultural construction. The plenum discussed the results of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization arising from its decisions and the speech at the plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

A report by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speeches devoted much attention to the energetic use of soviet's rights and powers in implementing socioeconomic programs, in utilizing existing reserves and possibilities for improving matters in industry and other sectors, and in further strengthening discipline organization, and order.

Measures were outlined in connection with school reform for perfrecting the educational process, communist training, and organizing the labor training of young people.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

GF261900 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Summary] "The latest session of the Uzbek Superme Soviet Presidium has discussed the outcome of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 1st session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In light of the plenum decisions and the suggestions and recommendations put forward in speeches delivered by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it was resolved to debate the issue of the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies during the forthcoming sessions of the republic's Supreme Soviet and the local soviets."

The session heard a report by the Ministry of Light Industry on measures aimed at improving production of consumer goods. It was established at the session that the officials of the Ministry of Light Industry have not been waging diligent struggle against work delays, causing complaints by the people and pile-ups of millions of rubles of goods in stores and depots, constituting an economic loss to the republic. The Ministry of Light Industry was assigned the task of establishing the needs of the people and having the ministerial organs review their responsibilities in facilitating production.

The session also heard a report on the obligations of local soviets in relation to the work of the Syr-Darya Oblast party committee aimed at upgrading the living standard of people in rural regions. The attention of the local soviets, a number of ministries, and administrations was drawn to serious mistakes they have been committing in their work. Much time is being wasted in the construction of social facilities in the oblast, which is harming the work directed at making social, commercial, and medical services available to the people.

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD IN FRUNZE

LD281815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Frunze today. Discussed were the results of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republican party organization resulting from plenum decisions and from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the plenum. A report was presented by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum drafted a program for implementing the main directions of the reform in general educational and vocational schools.

COURT SENTENCES WOMAN BRIBE-TAKER TO DEATH

PM270756 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "From the Courtroom:" "Sentence Passed"]

[Text] Krasnodar -- The trial of B. Borodkina, former director of the Gelendzhik restaurants and canteens trust, has ended at the Krasnodar Kray court. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has written of "Iron Bella's" activities, incompatible with the law ("From What Other People Say" and "Without Partiality" on 21 August and 21 December 1980 respectively, and "Wave That Fell Short" on 2 October 1980). During the court investigation, the court collegium chaired by Ye.N. Korolikhin comprehensively studied the documents of the case and passed sentence on B. Borodkina under Article 173, Section 2 and Article 174, Section 2 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. As an official holding a responsibile position, Borodkina frequently took bribes from her subordinates acquired as a result of criminal activity -- giving customers short weight, shortchanging them, and other machinations -- and from May 1972 through May 1982 received a total of R561,834. In addition, she herself gave bribes totaling 543,390 to other officials, who had also previously undergone deserved punishment.

On the basis of the sum total of her crimes and considering the particularly aggravating circumstances, the court collegium sentenced B. Borodkina to the supreme penalty -- capital punishment, with the confiscation of her property. The sentence was welcomed with approval by those present in the courtroom.

KAZAKH RAILROAD OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR ABUSES

PM011434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Fruits of Connivance"]

[Excerpts] At the end of last year, IZVESTIYA published a letter and commentary under the title "Connivance" (Issue No 355/356), which dealt with abuses by Zh. Akhmetov, chief of the Alma-Ata section of the Alma-Ata railroad. The essence of the matter is as follows. Following his promotion and transfer from Aktyubinsk to Alma-Ata, the new chief primarily concentrated on organizing his own housing accomodation, using the efforts of his subordinate workers to extend two 2-room apartments into one 5-room apartment. He accounted for the funds expended on the modernization only after the organs of people's control intervened. Later, Zh. Akhmetov routed an official sleeping car to Aktyubinsk to transport his family and belongings.

Zh. Akhmetov's case was investigated by the bureau of Alma-Ata's Oktyabrskiy Raykom. He was reprimanded and his service record endorsed.

The writers of most letters received by the editorial office note the special importance of the leader's role in each labor collective. They give examples of remarkable people who have devoted all their thoughts, strength, and best human qualities to the cause; of people who have left a deep and wholesome impression in these collectives. The facts we described indicate that the understanding of the leaders' role and authority among some Alma-Ata railroad officials is far from the norms of party and official ethics accepted in our society.

...The Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom Bureau has relieved Zh. Akhmetov of his duties for abuses of his official position for personnel gain and for grave shortcomings in his leadership of the railroad section. The editorial office has been informed by the USSR Prosecutor's Office that criminal proceedings based on these facts have been instituted in Alma-Ata.

VOROTNIKOV, OTHERS SIGN POET FEDOROV'S OBITUARY

PM010813 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Fedorov]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has suffered a severe loss. Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Fedorov, outstanding Soviet poet, member of the CPSU, USSR and RSFSR State Prize winner, and secretary of the RSFSR Board of the Union of Writers of Russia, has died at the age of 66.

V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, M. V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, S.G. Lapin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, B.N. Pastukhov, A.M. Roganov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.G. Aleksin, A.A. Ananyev, Yu. Ya. Barabash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu. V. Bondarev, Yu. N. Verchenko, S.V. Vikulov, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, A.S. Ivanov, Ye. A. Isayev, M.S. Karimov (Mustay Karim), A.P. Keshokov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, D.N. Kugultinov, F.F. Kuznetsov, K.Sh. Kuliyev, L.M. Leonov, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.D. Povolyayev, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, V.M. Ozerov, S.V. Sartakov, A.V. Sofronov, I.F. Stadnyuk. A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, M.P. Shevchenko, O.N. Shestinskiy.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF CHEMISTRY POLIVANOV MOURNED

PM121239 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 p 4

[Obituary of Yuriy Anatolyevich Polivanov]

[Excerpts] Yuriy Anatolyevich Polivanov, [USSR] deputy minister of the chemical industry, member of the CPSU since 1961, died suddenly 10 April 1984.

Yu. A. Polivanov was born in 1932 in the settlement of Selishchensk, Chudovskiy Rayon, Leningrad Oblast.

A glowing memory of this true son of the Communist Party, a fine person and a talented leader, will always remain in our hearts. [Signed] A group of comrades.

NATIONAL SPRING SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

PM011537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Apr 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Every Hour Is Valuable"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 23 April spring crops had been sown on 34.5 million hectares in the country. This is somewhat less than by this date last year, but work is proceeding quickly. During the past week, the sown area increased by more than 11 million hectares.

Rural workers are approaching May Day. Competition is being developed widely everywhere to carry out spring field work successfully and to create a sound basis for the harvest in the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The limits of sowing have approached the North Urals and West Siberian economic regions. Surmounting the caprices of the weather, arable farmers and all workers in the agro-industrial complex are making every hour count and seeking to sow all fields at the optimum times and to a high standard.

A characteristic features of this spring's sowing campaign is the mass use of collective contracting, the more productive utilization of equipment, and the compressing of work times. The machine operators of N. Smolyakov's team on Ryazan Oblast's Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz took just a few days to sow early crops and then drive potato planters into the fields. Efficient labor organization and the use of composite and wide-span units promote success. More than 700 contract collectives are now operating in Ryazan Oblast and setting an example of skilled sowing. Many Tambov Oblast machine operators have concluded contracts with kolkhoz boards. Land and the necessary equipment have been assigned to the teams. They have been allocated seeds and fertilizer. Arable farmers are seeking to utilize material and technical means for the fullest return and to achieve the highest end result. The teams of I. Shishimorov and V. Kosykh on the Druzhba Kolkhoz have sown early cereals in a concerted manner and set themselves the aim of exceeding last year's result and harvesting more than 37 quintals of grain per hectare. Other collectives are following their example.

Arable farmers have sown spring crops on more than one-third of the area in Bryansk and Tula Oblasts and on half the area in Orel Oblast. Farms in Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, and Kalinin Oblasts are only beginning this work. Taking into account the resowing of part of the winter crops and perennial grasses, 14.8 million hectares have been sown in the RSFSR as a whole. The sowing plan for spring crops has been fulfilled by just over 16 percent.

In Saratov Oblast, sowing is being completed on the second million hectares. It is important to devote special attention to the cultivation of valuable strains of spring wheat here. So far they occupy 203,000 hectares -- one-fourth of the plan target. Little wheat has been sown in Kyubyshev, Ulyanovsk, and Penza Oblasts. Taking into consideration the special importance of this crop in creating the country's food stocks, it is necessary to bring wheatfields to the fore everywhere, unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the set targets for sowing areas, and ensure the strictest observance of technological discipline in every field. Almost 1 million hectares have already been sown with spring wheat in the country. It will soon be time to sow spring wheat in the eastern regions, where its main areas are concentrated. It is important to prepare the soil and seeds on schedule and to sow to a high standard in order to obtain a big harvest.

Great work is now proceeding in the winter-sown fields. The condition of the crops is mainly satisfactory to good. Farmers are continuing to take care of them. Top dressing with nitrogenous fertilizers has been carried out over the whole area, and weeds and plant pests and diseases are being combated. In the spring it is necessary to be concerned with obtaining as much strong wheat as possible. Much is being done in this regard in Stavropol Kray, where it is planned to thresh and sell no less than 1 million metric tons of such grain to the state. More than 300 express laboratories, which constantly monitor the condition of the crops, have been set up in the kray. Aerial top dressing will be carried out on their recommendations.

It is no less important to cultivate a big harvest of pulse crops this year. They occupy more than 3.5 million hectares. Peas are being sown slowly in Kaluga and Kuybyshev Oblasts. Seeds of groat crops are being sown. Buckwheat and millet have been sown on the first tens of thousands of hectares. The busy time is starting in the rice paddies. Rice is being sown in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and the southern Ukraine. This year the Kuban ricefields occupy more than 170,000 hectares. Little time remains for sowing, and machine operators are in a hurry. The Krasnoarmeyskiy Sovkhoz and the Michurin and Rossiya Kolkhozes intend to harvest 60 quintals of white grain, while the whole of Krasnodar Kray intends to gather 50 quintals [per hectare].

Corn cultivated for grain has already been sown on more than 700,000 hectares. The pace is gradually increasing as the weather gets warmer. The sown area has been increased by 382,000 hectares over the past week. Work is in full swing in Ukrainian, Moldavian, and Kuban fields. Sowing has begun in Stavropol Kray, on the Don, and in Voronezh Oblast. Shoots have appeared on Central Asian plantations. But a huge amount of work still lies ahead -- it is necessary to sow a further 5 million hectares with corn and make extensive use of industrial technology. Farms possess every potential for gathering a record grain harvest this year, and full use must be made of this potential.

Sunflowers have been sown on more than 1.6 million hectares. This work is being completed in Georgia, Dagestan, and Vinnitsa Oblast. Mass sowing is taking place in the southern Ukraine and in Moldavia. So far this crop occupies little area in the North Caucasus, Volga, and Central Chernozem regions.

The pace of work is growing on sugar beet plantations. Sugar beets have been sown on 2.7 million hectares. Shoots have already appeared in places. It is important now not to be late with interrow tilling and cultivation and the destruction of plant pests. Potatoes have been planted on almost half a million hectares, and vegetable crops have been sown on a similar area. All the work with them is still to come. It is necessary to carry it out at the best times and to ensure that the planned quantity of produce is obtained.

Cotton has been sown on more than 2.8 million hectares -- 86 percent of the plan. Shoots have appeared on many tracts. Farms are beginning interrow tilling and top dressing of sowings. Flax has been sown on 258,000 hectares. This work needs to be speeded up in RSFSR and Belorussian oblasts. Soybeans and rape have been sown on the first thousands of hectares. Farms are laying the foundations of the first feed base in the fields, and fruit, grape, and tea growers are preparing the new harvest.

Collectives of the agro-industrial complex are working with maximum effort, seeking to mark May Day with shock work in the fields.

MID-APRIL WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

PM011031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports" -- "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] There was unusually warm weather in most of the USSR's European areas. Then it became considerably cooler. Air and ground frosts were recorded almost everywhere. In the second half of the 10-day period it became warmer in the Northern Region, the Volga-Vyatka Region, the northern half of the Volga Region, and the Urals Region. As of 30 April there was a small amount of snow cover in a number of places there.

There was little precipitation. It fell over a period of 1-4 days in the greater part of Moldavia, the southwestern Ukraine, the eastern Central Region, the greater part of the Volga-Vyatka Region, the Northern Urals Region, in places in Orenburg, Kursk, and Tambov Oblasts, in Lipetsk Oblast, and in the west of Krasnodar Kray.

Toward the end of the 10 days the soil attained a soft plastic consistency in a considerable area of the Baltic, Central, and Volga Regions, which is 8-10 days earlier than the long-term average. In the north of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, the south of Rostov Oblast, and the extreme southeast of the Ukraine, the third leaf formed on early-sown spring barley and tillering started in places. In the southern half of Moldavia, the greater part of the Ukraine, and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays winter wheat developed shoots. In Belorussia, the Baltic, the Central Chernozem, and the Volga Regions, winter wheat and rye were at the tillering stage. In the more northerly areas, approximately on a line joining Leningrad, Kostroma, and Izhevsk, these crops vegetated slightly in the daylight hours.

Fruits and berries resumed vegetation. In the south, flowers formed on seed-bearing crops and in places the plants came into blossom. Flowering of apricots were observed in the southern half of Moldavia and in places in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Buds are swelling and the first leaves are developing in vineyards, which is 10-15 days earlier than normal.

In the farming areas of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan cold weather with frosts persisted. Most precipitation fell in a number of areas of Krasnoyarsk and Altay Krays and Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, Chita, Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. In the south of Kazakhstan cotton sowing continued and vegetation of fruit crops, sown and meadow grasses, and winter crops continued.

In the Far East it grew warmer. The average air temperatures for the 10 days were 1-3 degrees above the long-term average. Daytime air temperatures reached 13-23 degrees. Rain fell for 1-3 days. In Maritime Kray vegetation of grasses resumed.

In the republics of Central Asia the average air temperature for the 10 days was close to the long-term average. Shoots have been seen on winter crops here, and ear formation is being noted on barley in Turkmenistan and southern Tajikistan. Cereal grasses have started to form ears. The height of the alfalfa stand has reached 30-45 cm and 60 cm in places. Apricot flowering has ended everywhere. Stone- and seed-fruit crops are flowering or are at the flower-formation stage. Plant development is either proceeding within the normal deadlines or lagging behind by 3-5 days. Leaf formation is under way in vineyards everywhere, and in places flowers have formed.

PANEL EXAMINES FARM MACHINERY SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM010822 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Stepping Up Attention to the Countryside's Orders: From All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] The spring fieldwork front is expanding. The progress of this work depends directly on the timely and full provision of farms with machinery, spare parts, fuel and lubricants, and other resources. The fulfillment of orders for the countryside is only possible if all participants in the agro-industrial complex work efficiently and harmoniously.

This was said at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture, which was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The operational reports presented at the staff session attest that a strained situation regarding the provision of farms with fuels and machine oils has emerged in a number of areas because of the sluggishness of the petroleum depots of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. Thus, at the beginning of April, agriculture in the Ukraine, where mass sowing is in progress, failed to receive just over 38,000 metric tons of gasoline. In the Kazakh SSR, farms failed to receive 11,400 metric tons of diesel fuel. There is also a marked shortage of petroleum products on farms in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia.

The staff session also noted that certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are not coping with the plans for the delivery of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery which are in short supply. They include the Kharkov Tractor Engine Plant, the Orenburg Radiator Production Association, the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, and others.

The situation regarding technical support for spring fieldwork is also aggravated by the fact that plants permit great unevenness in deliveries of equipment and spare parts, that is, they dispatch them not on the basis of agricultural production's demands, but according to their own possibilities. The inefficient functioning of railroad transport also contributes to this.

Thus, taking the situation as of 10 April, because of the lack of freight cars, the countryside failed to receive 1,500 tractors from the Minsk Tractor Plant, 1,850 tractors from the Volgograd Tractor Plant, 4,000 mowing machines from the Tula Combine Plant, 2,500 seeding machines from the Belinskselmash Plant, and 1,100 grain-cleaning machines from the Voronezhselmash Plant. All this equipment was forced to wait in the plant yards.

The session's participants also noted that although the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry are largely coping with their targets, some of them have still permitted a lag to occur in the first quarter. For example, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Production Association dispatched to the countryside only around 50 percent of the planned sets of piston rings for the engines of K-700 tractors and large-capacity trucks. The Michurinsk Motordetal Production Association and the Urals Motor Vehicle Plant are behind in delivering their products.

The staff session also raised the question of the lag in deliveries of industrial rubber goods. Farms are experiencing a particular shortage of chassis parts, rings, V-belts, and gaskets. The collectives of the Karaganda, Leningrad, Volga, and Barnaul Industrial Rubber Goods Plants are holding up their deliveries.

Other questions were also examined at the session. Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

PANEL NOTES ARMENIAN LIVESTOCK BREEDING SUCCESS

GF012026 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The session hall of the Abovyan Raykom was crowded with party, soviet, economic and trade union officials, prominent Komsomol aktiv milkmen, farmers, and specialists. They were there to participate in a session devoted to the questions of further developing livestock breeding. G. Parikyan, first secretary of the rayon party committee, delivered a speech.

The rayon's workers are fulfilling with great enthusiasm the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress, the June and December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the party's Central Committee, and the tasks set at the All-union Economic Conference on Problems in the Agro-Industrial Complex held in Moscow.

It is pleasing to note that in 1983 the plans for the sale and production of animals and livestock provisions have been overfulfilled. The annual plan for meat sales has been fulfilled by 104.6 percent, that of milk by 107.2 percent, woool by 141.8 percent, and eggs by 105 percent. The average milk yield of the rayon's cattle has been 2,463 kgs, the wool production of sheep 3.1 kgs, and the average weight of cattle on the hoof has been 384 kgs.

Those who addressed the session noted that the achievements should never create a relaxed atmosphere. In all farms and production circles a struggle should be waged under the slogan of "Not one of us should slacken our work". They said that it is necessary to use all the means and reserves to increase livestock provisions production.

Serious discussion was held at the session on strengthening the basic factor for livestock breeding development -- fodder production.

G. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture, participated and addressed the session.

The session's participants adopted a petition directed to all dairymen and farmers of the rayons. Confidence was expressed that by fulfilling the socialist obligations of the fourth year of the 5-year plan period with honor, the workers of the livestock breeding field in the rayon will make a greater contribution in the struggle to realize the party's Food Program.